

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

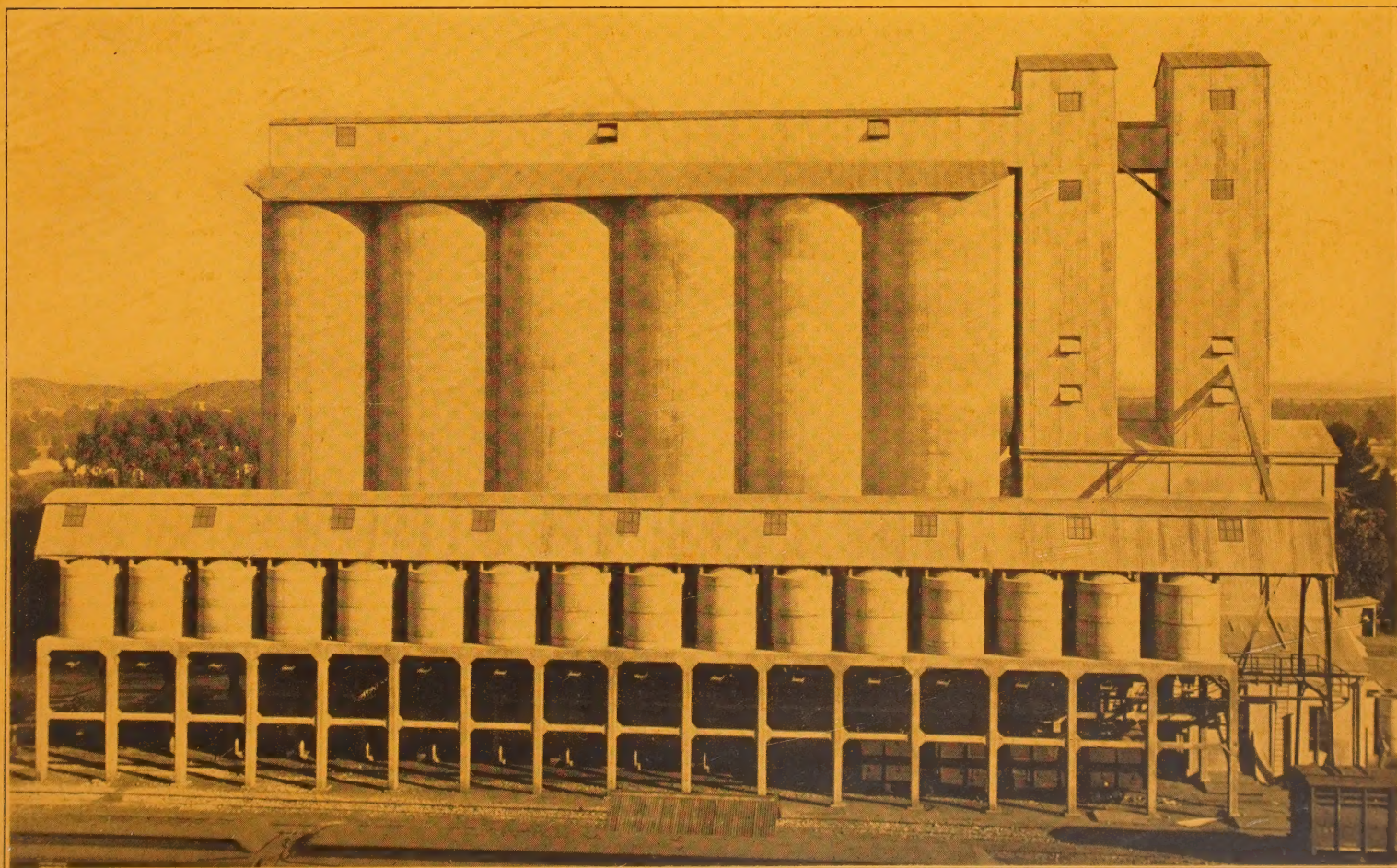
## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

### In This Number

Warehousing Government Wheat  
The Futures Trading Limit  
The Wage and Hour Law  
Farmers Object to Burocratic Control  
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Malting Barley Conference  
Terminal Elevators Bidding Farmers Direct  
The Installation and Care of Air Compressors  
Feed Manufacturing and Control  
New Ideas in Poultry Nutrition  
Seventh World Poultry Congress



South African Railways and Harbors Administration's 215,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Annex, Head Houses and 16 Loading Tanks Over Cars at Klerksdorp, Transvaal.  
[For description see page 529]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.  
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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXX. No. 12. June 22, 1938.

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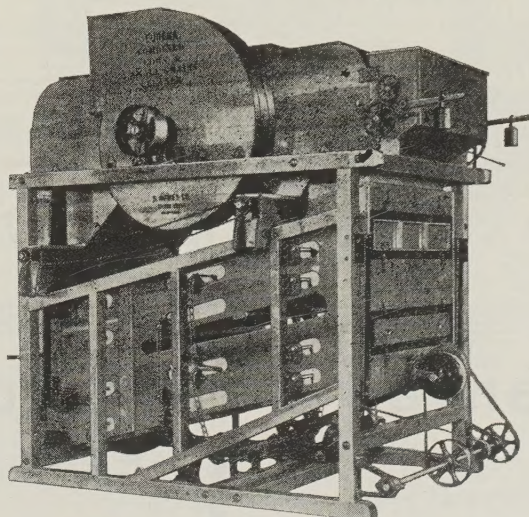
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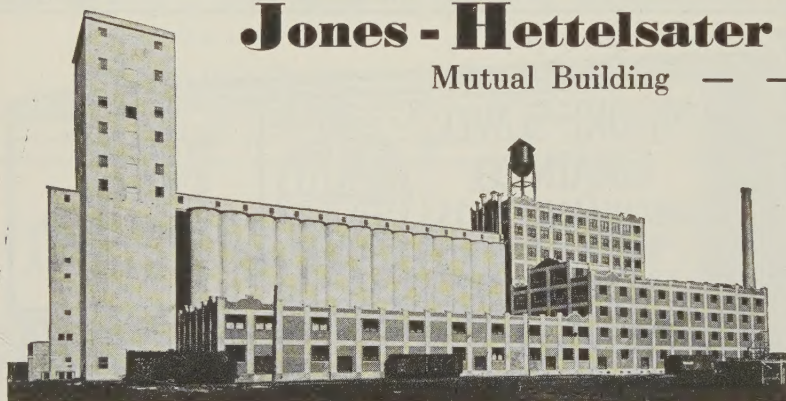
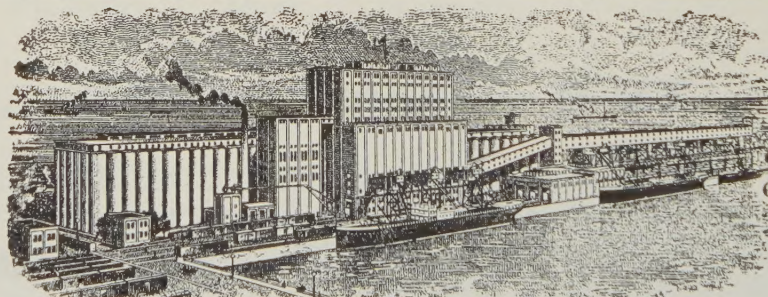
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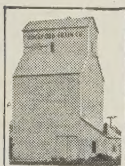
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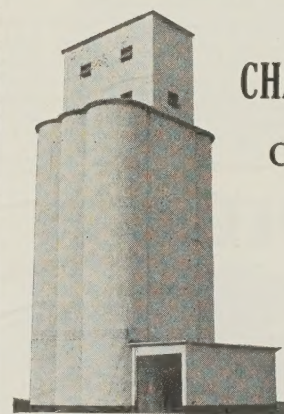
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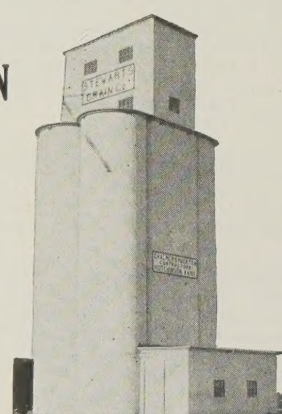
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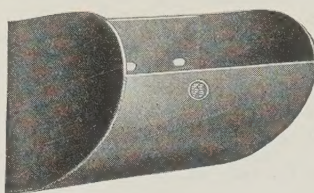
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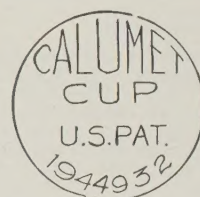
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**ORIENT, OHIO**—Elevator in central Ohio grain section, 40,000 bu. capacity, double grain driers, double steam boilers, brick stack, Hammer mill 50 h.p. motor driven, good wholesale and retail coal business, coal unloader and silos. Fairbanks scales, warehouse and gas station. J. B. Hill, Orient, Ohio.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS REAL BARGAIN.** A LARGE, ACTIVE CORN SHIPPING STATION. 150 CARS OR MORE ANNUALLY IN RICH N. ILL. CORN AREA. PRICED TO MOVE QUICK FOR CASH TO CLOSE ESTATE. NO TRADES. HOLCOMB-DUTTON LBR. CO., SYCAMORE, ILL.

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**BALLOU, ILLINOIS**, on Wabash Ry., grain and coal business for sale or lease; reason: wish to retire. Address 80L2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**NORTHWEST IOWA** Feed mill with huller, grinder, and mixer; ill health. Ames Poulson, Alta, Iowa.

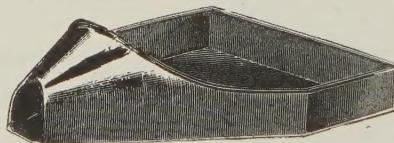
## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago.** 6200 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

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**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

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**POSITION WANTED**—Young lady, book-keeper and typist, thoroughly experienced in grain business. Address 80M2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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**WANT POSITION** as manager; 17 years' experience; competent to handle all side lines; familiar with Illinois-Indiana customs; age 42; reliable references; can change in 30 days. Address 80E13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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**WANT PARTNER** in grain business, handling 400,000 bu. annually; located in N. W. Iowa; 80,-000 capacity; unable to finance alone. Address 80M4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

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Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

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**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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**FOR SALE**—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—21" Munson attrition mill; 15 h.p. motors, rebuilt like new; starter and automatic switches, \$600, complete. Poages Mill & Produce, Wapello, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—Feed Mixer, Cutters, Graders, Hammer Mills, Sifters, Reels, Complete Mills; ask for our Good Used list. T. A. McWilliams, 332 E. Ky. St., Louisville, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—1 No. 10 Monarch E. C. Crusher. Left Hand Pulley, 20"x6". 1 20 h. p. Westinghouse Motor 60 Cycle, 3 Phase, 220 Volts, 1750 r. p. m. All this equipment has had very little use. Write 80G13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps, Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

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**FOR SALE**—15 ton 18 ft. Fairbanks scale with dial, also one 10 ton 16 ft. Dillon Scale Co., Dallas, Texas.

**SCALES**—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper. Bargains, New and Used. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.

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1-10 Ton 22x8' HOWE Ball bearing Dump Scale, timber installation. Bargain at \$175.00 at Sedalia.

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1-10 Ton 16x8' FAIRBANKS with recording beam and beam box still in service, with steel, as is, \$200.00 Mexico, Missouri.

1-10 Ton 16x8 FAIRBANKS with recording beam \$175.00 in Kansas.

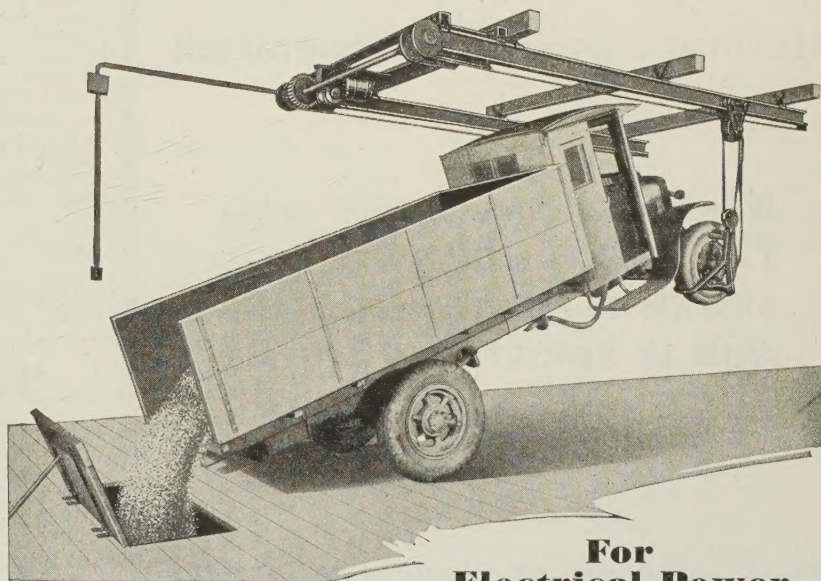
Address reply to 80L7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill. No dealers need apply.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

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**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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**L. J. McMILLIN, 525 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.**

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Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.30, plus postage.** Weight, 2¼ lbs.

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are more profitably operated!

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Small additions or changes to present equipment often result in much improved conditions in the elevator. Your plant may require a new exhaust unit or the modernizing of a present installation. In either case we can serve you equally well.

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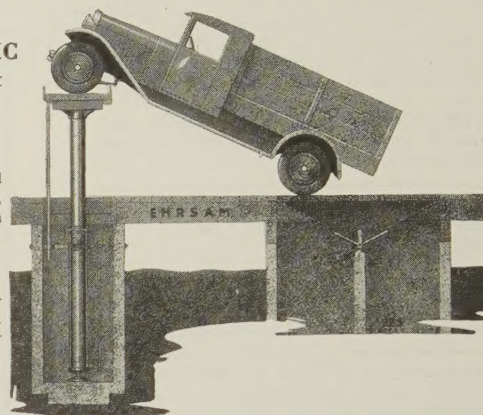
Minneapolis, Minn.

In Canada: The Day Company of Canada, Ltd.

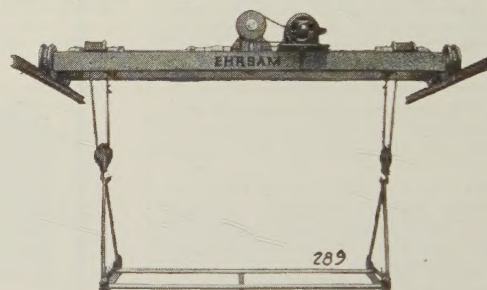
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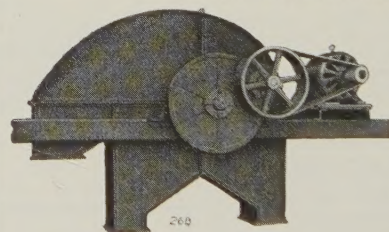


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Completely Enclosed Cut Spur Gears, V Belt Drive, Oil Proof, Dust Proof, Fire Proof, Cast Iron Housing, Differential Brake Back Stop, Roller Bearings used Throughout—Replace Your Present Drive Without Additional Expense.



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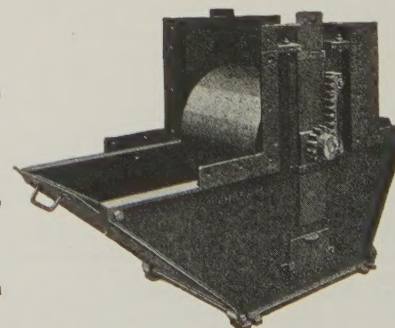
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Elevator Cups and Belts, Cup Bolts, Flexible Steel Spouting, Distributors, Indicators, Power Shovels, Car Pullers, Manilla Rope Drives, Screw Conveyor, Belt Conveyor, Pulleys, Gears, Sprockets, Clutches, Bearings, Plain and Anti-friction. Ask for catalogs.

We carry a Complete Line of Grain Elevator Equipment for immediate shipment from our Centrally Located Plant.

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 22, 1938

**DUPLICATING** and triplicating scale tickets and contracts for, or confirmation of, sales not only save much time for all concerned but they facilitate the detection of errors and prevent harassing disputes.

**THE EXPERIENCES** of hundreds of grain dealers who have dared to trade with traveling truckers of unknown address is discouraging others buying from or selling to the irresponsible traveling nomads. Why take unnecessary chances?

**THE AAA** may be able to limit the acreage planted to different grains, but the regulated farmers will always doubt its ability to control the weather, the bugs, Jack Frost or black rust. These factors have wielded a greater influence on the winter wheat crop this year than the misguided bureaucrats, so should be given greater consideration in next year's acreage allotments. When the farmers tire of autocratic regimentation they will direct their farm activities in keeping with their own experience and judgment.

**OVERHEAD** driveway doors are gaining in popularity and making it easier for elevator operators to open and close their driveways without interference by the four winds. The best doors of this variety are easily securely locked against midnight marauders.

**THE FREQUENT** inspection of scales used in the buying and selling of grain is imperative if the elevator operator is to *know* what he is receiving and delivering. Accurate, dependable weighing facilities not only protect the grain dealer's reputation but also his bank balance.

**GRASSHOPPER DAMAGE** can be minimized by leaving uncut the grass and weeds along the roadsides. Early wheat may escape their depredations, but when roadsides are mowed myriads will leave the highways for the hay meadows and corn fields. The longer the hoppers stay in the weeds the less corn will they destroy.

**BUYING** wheat on a three-cent margin has proved so very unprofitable cautious buyers are now playing safe and refusing to buy any wheat at any time on a margin less than five cents a bushel. They have learned by sad experience that paying over the market for any grain makes its profitable sale extremely difficult.

**FIELD DAYS** for the inspection of wheat plots grown as a demonstration at more than a score of places in Kansas under the auspices of the Kansas State College, the grain dealers and millers, are arousing great interest in crop improvement. Supplemented with addresses by able speakers these object lessons should be effective in spreading the gospel of clean, heavy seed of desirable variety.

**THE INCREASE** in the supply of water in our navigable streams is encouraging alert grain merchants to install facilities for loading grain direct into barges. This helps to reduce the cost of transportation and often boosts prices paid in the tributary territory to a figure that leaves little profit for grain dealers not having facilities for shipping by barge.

**FAKE COLLECTION AGENCIES** are always with us. The latest to get into the clutches of the law is a Chicago concern that swindled 6,000 merchants and professional men of \$1,500,000, by taking an assignment of 25 per cent of the claim as payment for collection, and then never undertaking seriously to collect the 75 per cent balance, retaining all of the 25 per cent. Five were found guilty with possible sentences of 5 years in prison and \$10,000 fine for "using the mails to defraud." They undertook to collect \$13,474,440 of bills and collected \$1,463,940. Cautious grain merchants will have no dealing with collection agencies of unknown reputation or doubtful responsibility.

**ELEVATOR OWNERS** interested in the safety of their employees and themselves will not tolerate the continued use of wornout, obsolete manlifts even tho they be well insured. Accidents can be prevented, but lives and limbs can not always be renewed. It is far cheaper to install the best obtainable with the latest safety devices.

**BUYERS** who have profited from their attendance at one of the many grain grading schools held during recent months are now discriminating sharply against off-grade wheat, which will be discounted heavily by millers. Light weight shrivelled grain will not produce the average yield of flour, so more of the wheat from sections visited by rust, frost or blight will need careful testing and classifying *before* buying.

**THE AAA** has ruled that farmers who desire to obtain government insurance of their crops must first comply with the Agricultural Department's acreage reduction program. While nothing in the law authorizes such limitation, the autocratic bureaucrats delight in every interpretation that will give them more power. Naturally farmers will resent the changing of the acts of Congress by the dictators of the Department.

**FOR MORE IMMEDIATE** pump priming effect it is expected that the administration will divert funds into the purchase of commodities, both raw and manufactured, with the purpose of raising prices and creating a feeling of prosperity. Since export grains when a surplus exists as at present are regulated to the price foreigners are paying, no advance need be expected unless the price rises in Liverpool. The other alternative would be for the Government to bid up the price of grain above the international level and sell at a loss abroad. This could be accomplished without the government buying the grain, by employing the method of indemnifying exporters, as was done a few years ago in the Pacific Northwest.

**THE RESTRICTIONS** on the planting of the 1939 wheat crop have been relaxed by a new law fixing the maximum acreage which can be planted under the crop control act at 55,000,000. While the wheat growers may be willing to comply with the letter of the law, they will take pains to plant only plump, clean seed of the best variety obtainable and on the richest soil at their command. Some farmers, recognizing that planting is not the only factor necessary to produce a profitable crop, will use fertilizer more liberally and cultivate more earnestly than ever, so country elevator operators interested in swelling their wheat receipts will carry a full line of soil builders and conduct an active campaign for crop improvement.



## Farmers Object to Burocratic Control

The disclosure of the freedom from federal restriction encouraging farmers to increase their grain acreage in sections not credited with having produced surplus grain heretofore has thoroughly aroused farmers of sections long producing surplus crops to protest against their allotments, and against any restrictions which will place them at a disadvantage in competing with farmers of sections which heretofore have produced little in excess of their home needs.

It is natural that farmers specializing in kinds of grain best produced by their soil and climate should protest against any limitations, but when farmers of other sections are permitted to plant without restrictions such discrimination naturally arouses the farmers so limited to protest; and their meetings held throughout the surplus corn states have been largely attended and stirred with vigorous speeches against acreage allotments, and generally resulting in the unanimous adoption of a formal protest that must convince the AAA that some of the farmers at least prefer to run their own business free from benefit payments and burocratic domination.

So many impractical schemes have been launched during recent years for the economic salvation of the farmer, he has lost faith in the burocrats and their schemes for dominating his activities.

## The Wage and Hour Law

"The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938" going into effect 120 days after approval by the President will affect everyone engaged in the grain handling industry indirectly and terminal elevator operators and commission merchants directly.

Country grain elevator operators are probably exempt under the clause reading: "Any individual employed within the area of production, as defined by the administrator, engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products." A country elevator, surrounded as it is by farms, naturally would be held to be "within the area of production."

Terminal grain elevator operators and grain commission merchants will fall into what the law designates two "industry groups" for which committees will be named with power to set a minimum wage for the industries, subject to approval by the administrator. Also, if the elevators at terminals can show that their work is of a seasonal nature they may obtain an exemption for 14 weeks

from the maximum hours per week provision.

It is possible for the Administrator to establish a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour at any time, regardless of the gradual rise in 6 years from an initial 25 cents the first year. Boosting the cost of the service rendered by industry will advance the selling price of its products, so the consumers must eventually pay the wages.

## Warehousing Government Wheat

From its earlier suggestion that preference would be given to federally licensed warehouses the Government has receded to include bonded storage of other descriptions; and could further the public interest by accepting the security of corporations doing field warehousing, thus utilizing to the fullest extent the existing facilities.

In the course of time storage of government wheat can be expected to assume greater importance than appears at present. Surpluses have a habit of piling up when a government does anything to increase the profits of the growers of the crop. After several years of tinkering with cotton the Government now has on its hands the largest quantity ever held, and it exercises a most depressing influence on the market.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act the administration could have cut the wheat acreage to 44,000,000; but, responding to popular opposition to acreage restrictions on a crop internationally produced, Congress at the close of the session enacted a law permitting the sowing of 55,000,000 acres for the 1939 crop.

Assured that he can sell his wheat to the Government at a good price (the new loans are without recourse) the wheat grower will tend his permitted acreage carefully after fertilizing it well, so yields per acre can be expected to reach a maximum, with the ultimate result of piling up an unwieldy surplus in terminal elevators and in country elevators having bin room to spare.

If the benefits to the growers and to the Government and to the people are anywhere near as great as the drafters of the law have led us to believe the

beneficiaries can well afford to pay the elevator operator his going rate of storage charges.

## The Futures Trading Limit

The effects of a 2,000,000-bu. limit on individual future holdings of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed will be difficult to discover after the Commodity Exchange Commission has given its approval to this suggestion by the Commodity Exchange Commission.

Men of large means usually are well informed on the conditions surrounding their investments, and will know in advance of committing themselves that they can not buy 2,000,000 bus. of wheat at the present market price with any expectation of purchasing two, four or ten million more if the price drops, to average up the cost of their line. In other words, the market will be deprived of their support.

This unfavorable effect on the market price of the farmers' wheat can be waved aside by the burocrats as of no consequence, but will mean much to the wheat growers in dollars and cents. If the speculator raises the price 10 cents on 10,000,000 bus. of wheat he profits, perhaps, \$1,000,000, while the wheat growers producing 800,000,000 or 900,000,000 bus. would profit, perhaps, 80 times as much.

Thus in order to prevent, ostensibly, a private entrepreneur from having the opportunity to make a small profit the burocracy proposes to inflict a certain and heavy loss on the wheat growers by preventing large scale bull operations in futures.

Any governmental action that cuts down the volume of speculation will be felt severely whenever a new harvest is rushed to market, as it is quite possible for speculation to shrink to a point where the hedges will not be taken except at levels attractive to foreigners.

An old saying is "It's an ill wind that blows no one good," and this ruling, if made, effective, will redound to the profit of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the grain growers of Canada in a constantly higher level of prices naturally following an increased volume of future trading. How, the burocratic meddlers do help the producers.

## Better Days for You

IF you have faith in those with whom you labor,  
And trust in those with whom you make a trade;  
If you believe in friend and next door neighbor,  
And heed examples pioneers have made;  
If you expect the sun to rise tomorrow,  
If you are sure that somewhere skies are blue—  
Wake up and pack away the futile sorrow,  
For better days are largely up to you.



# The Indiana Ass'n's Delightful Summer Outing

The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Sargent's Hotel on beautiful Lake Wawasee, was a delightful success in every particular, even the weather man, the birds and the slot machines did their best to help delegates enjoy the occasion.

The first session was called to order by President C. C. Barnes, Winchester, in the Convention Hall of the Sargent Hotel on Lake Wawasee, Monday morning with a splendid attendance.

MRS. E. H. MILLER, Chicago, the first speaker, told of the infection of Southwestern wheat crop with black rust and the damage by freezing.

The freeze retarded the growth of the wheat plant so that the wheat berries are not filled altho the plant appears to be ripe. The yield and the quality of the grain are very disappointing.

Crop forecasters in formulating their estimates base their figures on acreage and conditions at the time. They can not take into consideration future changes in conditions.

Uncle Henry is doing so much to change the acreage even the farmers do not know what they will be permitted to harvest. They may be required to plow up part of their crop.

Black rust postules first appear at the bottom of the plant and spread upwards. Last year the rust developed very rapidly and spread over the plant in a few days.

I doubt that black rust ever originated on the barberry bush, but the bush may be a friendly harbor for the flying spores. The rust may originate in the far Southwest and be carried over the country by the prevailing winds.

The first of June I gave Oklahoma 58,000,000 bus. while others credited the state with 10,000,000 to 18,000,000 bus. more. The wide variation in the conditions prevailing in Kansas prevents any accurate estimate of the crop until the wheat is harvested.

LEW HILL, Indianapolis, of the Entertainment Com'te, thanked the contributors to the many prizes offered for the winners and the losers at golf, dancing and swimming.

RAY BOWDEN, V.-Pres. of the Grain-Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n said your National Organization maintains an office and contacts the various bureaus in Washington in your interests. Since a year ago the National Ass'n has added ten to its list of affiliated ass'ns and increased the affiliated membership to 5,000.

You are indebted to your Ass'n for the Biermann amendment to the Wages and Hours law so you owe your alert state organization ten years' dues even tho it does no more for you and all grain dealers are immune from the regulations of the law.

Crop insurance in Indiana will not cost the same as in other sections but it will soon be announced. The government expects to insure from 30,000,000 to 100,000,000 bus. of the 1939 wheat crop.

Definite announcement of terms and conditions for grain loans will soon be out. Every Indiana county can qualify for farm storage of wheat for grain loans.

I wish to read from an address of Otto Bast, president of the National Ass'n:

"Practically all of these federal incursions into agricultural marketing are, or have been, done in the name of an emergency. It's an emergency when a man falls out of bed; but if he falls out often enough it becomes habit. And there is growing evidence that federal control of agriculture is leaving its emergency phase and entering its permanent phase,—becoming a habit. Social discipline becomes the fetish of many peoples,—it has led many of

them into dictatorships. Regimentation, as we call it, is thought of as something smacking of dictatorship, yet it may come through the democratic method of election at the polls, even though we may hold that they do not realize the effects of their voting. Often it is merely the trading by distressed people of political freedom for hope of economic security. It seems a curious situation in human affairs that the fight for freedom should be modified by the fight for a better standard of living. Freedom is increasingly threatened as the breadlines lengthen. The tragedy is that breadlines should be allowed to lengthen in a nation that is struggling with a surplus of commodities. It is my own personal belief that the solution cannot come through government. Somewhere, somehow, the business of the country must get going again, that people may be employed and, in sequence, that surpluses may be moved into consumption.

"Business, if you please, is not a small group of large manufacturers. Business reaches from the farmer to the final consumer. It includes all of us who have products that we wish to sell, or who wish to purchase some of the surplus of another producer. The minute we leave the most primitive type of society, business enters the picture. It is merely man's manner of getting things done. Each man makes a trade or exchange because he feels the exchange is to his advantage. You may call this feeling what you will, it is actually the profit motive. Even though the profit may lie in enjoyment of the thing owned and not with reference to its intrinsic value, it still is profit in the eyes of the man who makes the trade. It is entirely human, and this seeking of profit by exchange will not be wiped out until they find a substitute for human nature. Dictatorships and regimentations will all finally break down before this final fact. The wise government will recognize this fact, and use it to the betterment of society rather than to the cramping of the freedom of a people.

"It is superfluous to tell you that trying days lie ahead. It is worth while, however, to warn you that in these days ahead one of your best defenses against loss and worry will lie in this state association. It becomes more necessary to you every year; it is the lowest-cost service you get. It is actually another employee of yours, working for you in a town apart from your home station. Your dues are small in any comparison to the benefits returned to you. Tell this to your neighbor, and insist that all others of your trade get into this association to help you carry the work that is so vital to the entire grain trade."

E. F. MARCHINO, Asst. Counsel of the Gross Income Tax Division, Indianapolis, discussed What Constitutes Interstate Grain Transactions. We appreciate the cooperation received from your Ass'n thru your a'ert secretary. It has helped us to gain a clear understanding of your service and your problems. The U. S. Supreme Court has rendered over 5,000 decisions involving the power of the individual states to regulate commerce between the states. Most of the grain dealers' transactions are of interstate character, however some are not. If a farmer drives up to your elevator, buys a load of wheat and pays for it, then hauls the grain outside the state, that is *not* an interstate transaction.

If any Indiana grain dealer has paid a tax on an interstate transaction he can obtain a refund by giving the full particulars to our department. I recognize no essential difference between a broker and a commission merchant.

PRESIDENT BARNES, Winchester: Two Chicago receivers have been buying grain from

traveling grain buyers to the great detriment of grain elevator operators of Northern Indiana. It is this feature of the trucking business that we wish to discuss here today.

JOHN BRENNAN, Chicago. The Chicago market has received complaints from other sections, especially Illinois. The Board of Trade is in thoro sympathy with you but so many different interests are represented in its membership the Board cannot control every action of its members.

J. J. COUGHLAN, Chicago: The com'te was asked to draft a rule forbidding Chicago elevator operators buying grain from truckers. We believe the country elevator operators have a distinct place in the trade and render a real service, but we did not dare to limit the operations of the terminal elevator operators.

We finally requested the Chicago operators of large elevators to refrain from going around the country grain dealers and bidding farmers or truckers for grain, but we did not ask them to refuse to buy grain brot to their elevators. We asked the elevator operators to stop soliciting sales of grain and we believe they have done so.

CHAS. RAY, Kouts, said something must be done to save the country elevator. The Indiana grain shippers have been talking about stopping the movement of grain to terminal markets by trucks for some time but have not succeeded. All know that the shippers of both Indiana and Illinois are facing a very serious problem which spells the end of the country shippers unless immediate and united efforts of all dealers regardless of organization are not used to stop this trucking.

We shippers hand'e 99% of the grain going on the Chicago market and why should we allow the small per cent (just two firms now receiving trucked grain but which will be much larger by harvest) to disrupt the whole business when it is a well known fact if all the shippers will individually notify in writing the Commission firms handling their grain that under no consideration were they to sell their shipments to or let it be handled by or through the elevators of the firms that are receiving trucked grain. All dealers should stop handling feeds or any products put out by these firms receiving trucked grain.

We can stop this at once if we take immediate action.

I propose that we ask grain shippers to write their commission firms giving them an order to this effect and that there be Committees appointed to call on all elevators not represented at this meeting so as to get as near as possible all Chicago shippers to act on this at once.

E. K. SOWASH, Crown Point: We se'l about 50% of our wheat to truckers who take it to northern Michigan. I am not posted on what is transpiring and not in a position to talk.

SECY SALE: I attended the meeting of Illinois shippers at Morris. Bacon & Co., of Chicago, selected a representative at Morris and advertised in the local newspaper for grain. They followed this by loading rural mail boxes of that territory with dodgers offering to buy grain.

We had a meeting at Rensselaer and disclosures made there showed the tendency of buyers in other sections to go around the country elevator operator. How long can you withstand this cutthroat competition?

Adjourned for lunch.

## The Banquet

Monday evening over 250 grain dealers and their families sat down to a most enjoyable feast, followed by an entertaining display of wit and wisdom entitled Victory by Surprise. Major Norman A. Imrie of Columbus, O., held his audience at close attention for an hour, after which all adjourned to the convention hall and danced until midnight.

Cigars were supplied with the compliments of the Oyster Shell Products Co.

[Continued on page 526]



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Liability in Buying Trucked Grain?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Our manager is willing to accept trucked grain to offset local and trucked business in flour, and I would like to know how I, as agent, can protect myself from responsibility for receiving stolen grain, if stolen.—Line Agent.

**Ans.:** When acting in the line of his duty an agent is not responsible, the responsibility being on his employer. An employer can not find fault with a hired man for doing what he has been told to do. If instructed not to buy grain suspected of being stolen, the agent must refuse to handle it. It is no crime to buy grain when the buyer has no reason to believe he is receiving stolen property.

**The Corn Industries** Research Foundation reports a corn grind of 5,202,725 bus. during May for products going into domestic use, in behalf of 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other products of corn. This compares with a grind of 5,141,138 bus. in April of this year and 6,572,464 bus. during May, 1937.

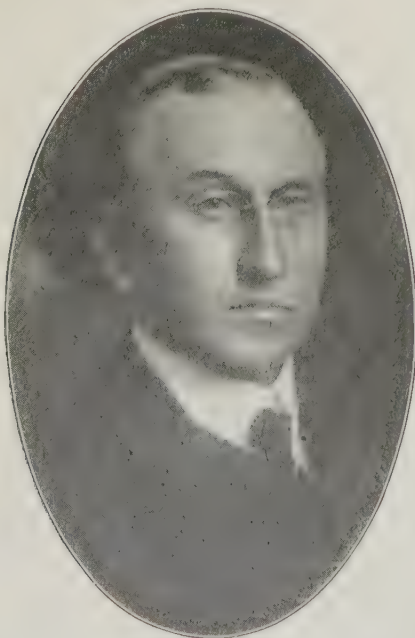
### C. B. Fox Passes Away

Crichton Brooke Fox, president of C. B. Fox Co., Inc., grain exporters of New Orleans, died on June 11 at his home.

Mr. Fox, who was 70 years old, during participation of the United States in the World War, was vice-president of the Gulf ports division of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, headed by Julius H. Barnes, and supervised grain movement thru Gulf ports until the functions of the corporation were discontinued in 1920.

Mr. Fox was born in England, but received much of his higher education in France. He came to New Orleans in 1894 and organized his company. He had continued in active charge of his business until about one week previous to his death. He was a director of the Gulf Coast Lines and of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Besides his widow, formerly Miss Berthe Pitot of New Orleans, he is survived by two sons, W. B. Fox and C. B. Fox, Jr.; and five daughters.—R. J. K.



C. B. Fox, New Orleans, La., Deceased

### Washington News

**The rivers and harbors bill** appropriating \$37,605,000 for waterway projects has been signed by the president.

**The \$1,809,719,344 appropriation** for agricultural department activities was approved June 10 in the House, and signed June 17 by the President.

**The seed bill, H. R. 10816**, introduced by Rep. Coffee of Nebraska, regulating the trade in seeds, failed of passage, and will be taken up at the next session of Congress.

**For benefit payments** on next year's crops the Department of Agriculture will have available \$760,000,000. The previous high level of payments to farmers was \$636,000,000 in 1934.

**Manipulation** of the grain market by inspired crop reports is charged by Senator Borah in his demand June 14 for a senate investigation, stating the crop reporting tactics of many concerns were "vicious and depressing."

**Before the bill to permit wheat acreage** of 55,000,000 instead of 44,000,000 under the law, went to the president for approval, Rep. Lamneck of Ohio, one of the objectors to the A.A.A., said: "This proves our farm program hasn't worked in practice. I still think the agricultural program is a cockeyed proposition, but I'm going to withdraw my opposition."

**The House voted June 13** to accept the Doughton amendment to the tariff act allowing an additional 10 months during which foreign grain, mostly Canadian, can be held in storage at Buffalo, as well as other ports, without suffering penalties. Since 1932, foreign grain could not be held duty-free in bond elevators for more than 10 months. Before 1932, foreign grain could be kept in storage in bond for three years.

**Secretary of Agriculture Wallace** said June 17 that if he has his way farmers who put up wheat as collateral for forthcoming wheat loans will have to pay the storage charges. The government, he said, should not be required to pay for such storage. Department officials said the customary charge for storage of grain in commercial elevators was 1c a bushel a month. Storage of 100 million bus. of grain in such elevators would cost about \$12,000,000 a year.

**Plans of the federal government** to require federal licensing of country elevators before they can become storehouses of grain under loans of the federal crop insurance corporation have been abandoned. Protests against the plan poured into Washington. Expenses which would have been incurred by the country elevators under federal licensing was one of the chief causes of complaint. It was explained warehousing laws of Minnesota and other northwest states fully protect grain storage.

**The payments** to producers of any of the crops are limited to the amount needed to bring the return up, not to the full parity price, but to three-fourths of parity. If prices are so far below three-fourths of parity as to require payment of the full amount allotted in the Relief Act to each of the five commodities the payments on the basis of present estimates of acreages, production and prices would total about 53 million dollars on wheat, 69 millions on corn and 86 millions on cotton, with \$1,600,000 if needed for rice and tobacco.—Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of Agriculture.

**Final dates** for the acceptance of farmers' applications for crop insurance to cover the

1939 winter wheat crop have been fixed by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The deadlines will apply to receipt of applications in the AAA county offices of the various winter wheat areas, as follows: Aug. 15—All of the States in the North Central region of the AAA, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska. In addition, this deadline will apply to North Dakota and Kansas in the Western region. Aug. 30—These states in the Western region: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. All of the states in the Southern region, including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. Oct. 30—California and Arizona.

### Omaha Has Large Attendance at Grading School

Grain and elevator men from Nebraska, western Iowa and South Dakota, to the number of 225, attended the grain grading school held June 5 under the sponsorship of the Omaha Grain Exchange, the Grain Exchange also giving the visitors a luncheon at the Hotel Rome.

Harry R. Clark, chief of the inspection department of the Exchange, was assisted by H. E. Nelson and W. B. Combs of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Alvin Frolic of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture.

**Flour purchases** by the government before the opening of the market June 13 aggregated 914,900 barrels, to be shipped in weekly installments from June 13 to July 30.

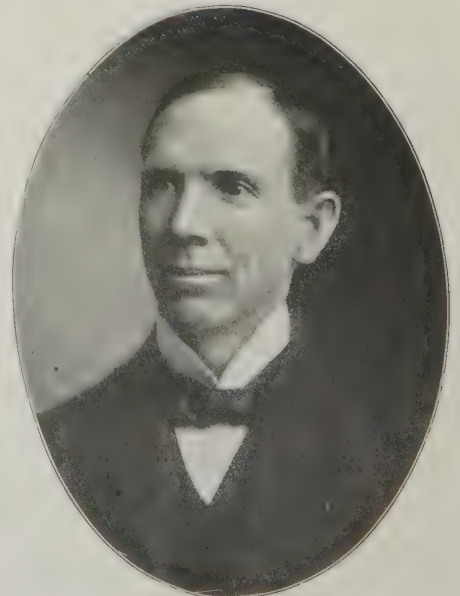
### Death of Geo. S. Bridge

Geo. S. Bridge, for 52 years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died in Evanston Hospital June 8 after an illness of several days, aged 78 years.

Mr. Bridge was born June 28, 1860, on a farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. He engaged in the milling business at Whitewater, Wis., from 1881 to 1884 and from 1885 to 1902 was a partner of T. D. Randall & Co. The firm of Bridge & Leonard was organized in 1903.

He served as a director of the Board of Trade in 1902, 1903 and 1904. In 1902 he was president of the National Hay Ass'n; during the World War he was a \$1-a-year man as chief of forage under Gen. Goethals.

He is survived by his widow and two children, George R. Bridge of Wilmette and Mrs. F. G. Kantz of New York City.



Geo. S. Bridge, Chicago, Ill., Deceased



# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

## No Depression Here

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I notice some grain firms in Iowa are claiming record shipments of grain of the 1937 crop.

Shipments by me from this station by rail on the 1937 crop were 277 cars corn amounting to 411,068 bus.; 26 cars oats, 58,657 bus.; 11 cars wheat, 14,610 bus., and one small car of barley, 900 bus., total 505,932 bus.

Sold locally by truck were 17,500 bus. oats; 1,500 bus. beans.

In September 17 cars of new corn were shipped.

I do not think this record equaled in the corn belt.

The Home Lumber Co. also has an elevator here and does a good volume of business, and I think this station has shipped over 500 cars this season, with still a large volume to move.—R. A. Fischer, Kinross, Ia.

## Trucks Must Be Controlled

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Do you know that the government is spending about two million dollars a week buying silver, paying domestic producers 64 2/3c per oz., foreigners 43c per oz.? Domestic producers get this subsidy of 21 2/3c per oz. All told, they have spent nearly one billion dollars buying silver, of which 700 million was paid to foreigners; and on June 9, 1938, President Roosevelt signed a bill appropriating \$357,400,000 to aid highway building for the next two years, thus subsidizing trucks; but railroads pay almost exactly this same amount (about \$325,000,000) per year in taxes on an investment in road and equipment of 24 billion dollars, and pay out in wages and salaries about 1 1/4 billion dollars per year—yet these same taxes they pay are used to subsidize their worst and most unfair competitor—trucks.

Silver producers and truckers, as well as many others, get their subsidies, but our biggest industry, railroads, can't even get a square deal.

Believe it or not, trucks must be properly controlled and taxes and rail rates must be properly readjusted.—S. C. Masters, Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## Saw Tooth Grain Beetle in Pacific N-W.

The saw tooth grain beetle made a sudden and widespread appearance in the Pacific Northwest last year. Warehousemen observed the pest at Sprague, Harrington, Ritzville, Cheney, St. John and Edwall, altho it had been practically unknown before.

The Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., took up the question of control with the state college, sending specimens of the insect for analysis. It was found the great danger was from heating damage and mildew caused from combination of dampness and heat. Shifting of wheat and fumigation of bins was found most successful in the control. It was found that many of the pests were killed in the fall when wheat was dropped into the bins.

The Sprague Grain Growers expended \$400 for fumigating the bulk wheat and at present no further damage is anticipated. Arrangements are being made to shift the wheat and make it possible for all bins to be completely fumigated before the new crop comes. Sacked wheat was not affected.

## Grasshopper Control Campaign

From the grasshopper egg survey in the fall of 1937, the Buro estimates that 178,411 tons of poison bait will be needed this year—123,809 tons in the great plains states; 52,555 tons in the Mississippi Valley states, and 2,047 tons in the Pacific slope states. Shipments of material so far this year, added to that left from other years, provide for immediate use about 33 per cent of the estimated needs. The Buro will continue to use available funds to purchase bait materials day by day—thus having materials that can be secured on hand as the need arises. This orderly movement of materials is designed to prevent a supply shortage at a critical point in the campaign.

Time is the most important single factor in grasshopper control. Unless the bait is spread over the hoppers' first feeding grounds at exactly the right time, too many grasshoppers will reach fresh feeding grounds in cultivated fields with young, green crops.

The Buro of Entomology and Plant Quarantine buys the bait materials—arsenic, bran, millrun bran and sometimes sawdust—and ships them to designated points in the infested areas.

An inquiry into the infestation of stored grain and grain products by insects is to be carried out, under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, by the stored Products Laboratory of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, Eng. The survey has been organized on the initiative of the various sections of the industry concerned and the major part of its cost will be met by their contributions.

## Death of E. Bossemeyer

Ernest Bossemeyer, a pioneer Nebraska grain dealer, died June 15 at his home in Superior, Neb. For many years he had been at the head of the firm of Bossemeyer Bros., well known in Nebraska and Kansas.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 25. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sterling, Col.

June 27, 28. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

July 1. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, College Station, Tex.

July 5 and 6. National Hay Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 26, 27. Tentative dates for Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

A delegation of grain elevator operators of Chicago conferred recently with the Department of Agriculture at Washington on plans for storing wheat under the loan and insurance plans of the A.A.A.

## Baltimore Grain Inspector Dies

David H. Larkin, chief grain inspector for the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, passed away June 17, having suffered a cerebral hemorrhage after an illness of about six weeks.

He was born in Baltimore Mar. 1, 1877, and began with the old Corn and Flour Exchange 42 years ago as an apprentice inspector. In 1908 he became assistant chief and in 1918 chief inspector. He served four terms as president of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n.

The passing of "Dave" Larkin is a distinct loss to the grain trade. He was ever on the alert to experiment and improve the methods of grain handling and inspection laboratory procedure. The efficient organization which he established in the inspection and weighing department merits a well deserved place in the history of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

About seven years ago, Mr. Larkin purchased a country place at Severna Park, Md., and established a bird sanctuary on the property. He was successful in attracting practically all of the species of Maryland birds. Most of his spare time was devoted to this purpose.



E. Bossemeyer, Superior, Neb., Deceased



David H. Larkin, Baltimore, Md., Deceased



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Groveport, O.—Wheat looks now like a fair crop only. Nothing to get excited about.—North Bros.

Kansas had more rain in May than in any other month except three since records began to be kept 51 years ago.

Rockport, Ind.—Many fields of wheat in Spencer County that have been cut show the grain as good or better than the crop of last year.—W. B. C.

Alexandria, Neb., June 8—Crop conditions at this time are good except for late wheat which has plenty of red rust in it.—Hart-Bohling Grain Co.

Boonville, Ind.—Wheat harvest in Warrick County started about June 10. Many of the fields that had excessive rains several weeks ago are showing considerable quantities of smut.—W. B. C.

Pratt, Kan., June 14—Straw of early wheat is breaking in the middle and farmers are trying to pick it up with binders. Most of the late wheat is still standing, but showing signs of going the same way as the early wheat, according to Davidson, of Hutchinson, whom I met this evening.—E. W. M.

Horton, Kan., June 8—There is some red or leaf rust in this part of the state on the wheat but do not think it will damage the wheat much unless it is the real late wheat. Oats are the best prospect here in a long time; if rust does not get into them they will make an immense crop.—W. J. Lowe Grain Co., W. J. Lowe.

Washington, D. C., June 14—Cutworms and the hessian fly have been brought out in large numbers by cool, wet weather over a wide belt in the Middle West and the Great Plains; but it retarded the hatching of grasshoppers and the growth of chinch bugs in these sections.—Dr. Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Winchester, Ind., June 11—Corn planting is at least about 95% over. Soybean planting is at least 90% over. There will be a smaller acreage in corn than we expected to plant but we have a larger acreage of soy beans. We have the smallest acreage of oats that we have had in a great many years, but the best prospect for crops.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Ames, Ia., June 20—Leaf rust of wheat and crown rust of oats are already making inroads on Iowa's promising small grain crop, while black stem rust, one of the worst scourges of former years, has taken a "back seat." Leaf rust will cut Iowa's wheat crop 20 per cent. This disease is reported in all wheat growing sections of the state, its yellow-orange spore pustules marking fields with the worst infestation in the last 10 years.—Dr. I. E. Melhus, state botanist.

Dodge City, Kan., June 13—A drive yesterday thru Medicine Lodge, Kiowa, Anthony, Harper, Kingman and Pratt showed everything east of Greensburg badly infested with black rust. Combines operating in the vicinity of Medicine Lodge and Kiowa reported yields of 8 to 12 bus. per acre with tests ranging from 48 lbs. to 51 lbs. The early fields that were being harvested were down badly—50% to 75% of the stems had fallen.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Toronto, Ont., June 7—The condition of fall rye and fall wheat is 96 per cent. Crop conditions in Ontario at the end of the first week of June were decidedly promising. Seeding of spring grains was completed early this season and germination was exceptionally good with the result that most fields have a very even stand. The numerical condition of spring grains at the first of June was reported at about 98% of normal, as compared with 92% at the same date in each of the previous two years. Fall wheat is about ten days further advanced than usual and is in head in Essex and Kent and heading out in the rest of Western Ontario. In some of the northern counties in Western Ontario wheat fields, however, are thin from winter-killing.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Manhattan, Kan., June 13—Found black rust now entering damaging stage all the way Hastings to Lincoln, Nebraska and south to here, promising serious damage in some of the greenest and best fields regardless of weather conditions in the future. Also root exhaustion condition developing in majority of fields all through trip except from Wymore to here where shows lightly to none, but same is badly infested with black rust.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 16—Found black rust on sheath blades of Ceres spring wheat near Jefferson, South Dakota, but could find none on Thatcher. Also light sprinkling on head stem of winter wheat Lincoln to here. Along with some fields of slow heading, otherwise all crops of very good stand, especially corn which is taller with better color and cleaner all the way through the trip than any I have seen elsewhere. Spring wheat now in blossom stage here a full month from harvest.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Chicago, Ill., June 10—Approach to harvest and first threshing returns have revealed the serious after-effects of spring frost and freezes which came when growth was well started. While this was recognized in the government report, the chance of material overestimate still exists. Stem and leaf rust infestation, with weather conditions favorable for its development, along with excessive rain, lodging, and insects also have been taking toll. Besides the loss in bushelage, the proportion of light test weight wheat probably will be high.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician, Millers National Federation.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18—The growing weather thruout the northwestern flax belt has continued to be favorable during the past week. Moisture conditions throughout are satisfactory, with the possible exception of Northeastern Montana where only a small quantity of flax is now planted. Flax crops in other sections of the United States continue to show satisfactory progress. The latest report from California, dated June 13, states that flax is being threshed in the Imperial Valley and that the condition on June 1 was 87% of normal. The acreage in that state is estimated at 40,000.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 15—Frequent rains during the period delayed cultivation of corn and planting of the small remaining areas not yet planted. Corn has become very weedy owing to wet soil conditions which have prevented needed cultivation. Some fields in more favored areas are in very good condition however. Condition and progress of winter wheat is generally average to excellent. Heading and filling continues generally favorable into northern counties. Some rust is reported from a few west-central areas and a little Hessian fly injury in localities. Harvesting has started in the extreme south. Oats condition is mostly average to excellent. Soy bean planting pro-

gressed where weather permitted and is generally about 85 per cent seeded in the central part of the state, considerable being already up. Alfalfa, clover and pastures continued to improve and cutting of alfalfa and clover was in progress in favored areas.—E. W. Holcomb, Weather Bureau.

Decatur, Ill., June 18.—Considerable red rust in wheat; you can also find a little black rust on the head stem in this area and southern half of the state although the infestation is light in this territory. Lodging of wheat, blighted heads and fly damage in some localities. More fungus disease than usual, especially scab and smut. The crop will not turn out as well as heavy stands and rank growth would indicate. Soy bean planting progressing rapidly, conditions have favored quick and uniform germination. Beans that are up show wonderful stands. Some of the intended corn acreage going into beans.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Columbus, O., June 11—The June 1 forecast of 45,353,000 bus. in winter wheat is slightly less than the 1937 crop of 46,056,000 bus. but still far above the 10-year, 1927-36, average of 34,585,000 bus. Conditions point to a yield of 19 bus. this season, or the same as in 1937, while the 10-year average yield in 19.2 bus. The crop came thru the winter in excellent shape and prospects early in the spring were very promising. Some wheat, however, did not stool very well and stands are rather thin. The freezes of May 11-13 are also thought to have done some damage. Heavy rains at blossoming time interfered with the proper pollination in some areas.—Glen S. Ray, senior Agricultural statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15—Many of the beautiful fields of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas that promised a yield of 20 to 30 bus. per acre are turning out from 6 to 10 bus. and in some cases 12 to 15 to the acre. Our field representatives have contacted many farmers over this area who reported to the government toward the end of May that their crops looked like 100%—but they now estimate their crop at 50% and some as low as 25% of a normal crop. Yields are low; test weights are light in many sections, and in others the grain has fallen and lodged so badly that combines and binders are having a hard time to pick up and harvest what grain is left. The Northwest spring wheat states are still enjoying fair to good prospects, with sufficient moisture over most of the territory, although local areas in North and South Dakota and Montana are greatly in need of more moisture soon. Although relieved recently by showers, the whole area will require frequent rains to bring the crop to maturity. Cool, cloudy weather has saved a great deal of the territory from more rapid deterioration. Minnesota is in ideal condition and practically every section of the state reports splendid prospects, with sufficient moisture and good growing conditions. The only complaints are coming from the southern area where the weather has been too cool for the proper devel-

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		June		June		June		June		June		June		June		June		June	
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>Wheat</b>																				
Chicago	105½	67½	72½	74½	74½	74½	78	80½	80½	79½	78½	76½	78	77						
Winnipeg	122½	88½	100½		102½	105½	106½	110½	109	107	107½	106½	108½	109½						
Liverpool*		83½	89½	91½	92½	95½	97½	95½	98½	97½	95½	96½	91½	96½						
Kansas City	101½	65	69½	72	71½	76½	75½	77	76½	75½	74½	71½	73½	72½						
Minneapolis	113½	73½	79½	82½	83½	88	87	90½	89½	90½	89½	86½	87½	89½						
Duluth, durum	93½	61	70½	74	72½	77½	76½	78½	78½	77½	76	73½	72½	74½						
Milwaukee	103½	67½	72½	74½	74½	79½	78	80½	80½	79½	78½	77½	78	78						
<b>Corn</b>																				
Chicago	66½	53½	56½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½						
Kansas City	60	52½	54½	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½						
Milwaukee	66	53½	56½	57½	57½	57½	58½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½						
<b>Oats</b>																				
Chicago	32½	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27½	27						
Winnipeg	49	40½	41½		41½	45½	44½	41½	45½	45½	45½	45	47½	47½						
Minneapolis	28½	22½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	24	23½	23½	24	23½	24½	24½						
Milwaukee	31½	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27	27						
<b>Rye</b>																				
Chicago	72½	49½	51½	53½	53½	55½	53½	55	54½	55	54½	53½	53½	53½						
Minneapolis	49	40½	41½	50½	51	52½	50½	52½	52	52½	52	51½	51½	51½						
Winnipeg	85½	50½	52½		53½	54½	54	55½	55	54½	54½	53½	54½	54½						
Duluth		48½	50	52½	53	54½	52½	54½	54	54½	54	53½	53½	53½						
<b>Barley</b>																				
Minneapolis	46	41	43	43½	43	43½	43	43½	43	43	43	42½	42½	42½						
Winnipeg	63½		55		54½	55	54	54½	54½	54½	55½	54½	55½	55½						
<b>Soybeans</b>																				
Chicago	106	84	85½	86½	87	88	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	86	85						

\*At daily current rate of exchange.



opment of corn. Wisconsin also reports splendid conditions. With rather cool weather for the development of corn.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Kansas City, Mo., June 14—It is most difficult, at this time, to indicate a probable final output, but a serious situation presents itself, and final figures may vary considerably even from present indications. Our observations and reports indicate, however, that a sharp reduction from our earlier figure is necessary, and the heretofore we have spoken with considerable confidence, at this late date, even our present figures may be decidedly revised, dependent now on the outcome of the crop in the western half of the state. Our survey at this time indicates a probable Kansas crop of 151,194,000 bus., which in our opinion, reflects known deterioration but does not reflect possible later deterioration or improvement, and is a serious loss, equal to 27 per cent of our May 19 estimate of 207,000,000.—H. L. Robinson, K. B. Latto, Robinson Elevator Co.

Topeka, Kans., June 16—I said, June 9, "Wheat has improved some in the last week." Well, I can't say that in this letter as it has rained nearly every day and orange, red, and black rust are taking heavy tolls of our big wheat crop. It looks like the big wheat belt thru Central Kansas was hit the hardest as rains and rust are worse there. Some wheat is ready to cut with binder here but too wet to get in the fields. A lot of wheat in Southern Kansas has been ripe for a week but too wet to cut. All yields are reported much less than expected. We have realized for a month that rust condition prevailed and the weather has been mostly right for its spread and development. Will it continue to spread to Western Kansas and Nebraska and perhaps the spring wheat states? Just ask the weather man.—The Derby Grain Co., by F. A. Derby.

Springfield, Ill., June 13—An Illinois winter wheat crop of 40,630,000 bus., with an average yield of 17.0 bus. on 2,390,000 acres, was indicated by June 1 reports. This prospect was unchanged from that of May 1. The crop was heading out in upper central Illinois and filling in the south. The prospective rye crop of 1,260,000 bus. is only about two-thirds as large as last year's bumper crop of 1,827,000 bus., but is still 50% larger than the 1927-1936 average production of 841,000 bus. Small grains show rank growth over most of the state. Oats condition June 1 was 85 per cent this year, the same as a year ago, and 11 points above the 10-year average. The crop looks particularly good in the northern districts. Spring wheat and barley prospects are also far above average. Stands of alfalfa and clover are excellent, and the condition of all tame hay on June 1 was 85 per cent, 11 points above last year and the 10-year average. Pasture condition was the highest for June 1 since 1927.—A. J. Surratt, Sr., agricultural statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 9—There are the usual reports of damage from cutworms and wireworms, but the principal anxiety at the moment is caused by grasshoppers. While these were late in hatching, the recent warm weather has brought them out in such tremendous numbers that they are potentially a definite menace to the final output of our small grain crops. The organization for combating these pests is better equipped than usual, and many

farmers are already spreading poison bait where they appear the thickest. The lush growth of pasturage and the abundance of vegetation along the roadsides may occupy these destructive insects beyond the period of harvest. During early June, crops normally appear at their best as the normal forces of nature have not yet encountered those elements of heat, drouth, high winds, rust, and destructive insects which jeopardize the later and more critical stages of plant development. This season is no exception, and, generally speaking, our prospect holds most satisfactory promise of a favorable crop output. At the present time, farmers are looking forward to harvest with reasonable confidence.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

## Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	57,799	31,573	.....	.....
Boston	23,500	16,700	.....	.....
Chicago	1,839,000	1,431,000	1,850,000	2,314,000
Cincinnati	76,000	128,000	58,000	26,000
Duluth	1,068,663	25,696	3,075,711	2,170,975
Ft. William	999,553	931,810	819,445	1,145,139
Ft. Worth	72,000	108,000	10,000	6,000
Indianapolis	534,000	384,000	568,000	330,000
Kan. City	144,000	180,000	78,000	214,000
Milwaukee	15,820	29,830	43,700	38,000
Minneapolis	468,760	941,480	4,274,200	2,720,030
New Orleans	40,265	44,701	24,668	16,730
New York	57,825	135,425	.....	.....
Omaha	204,000	686,000	283,825	782,401
Peoria	245,400	222,000	242,000	196,000
Philadelphia	59,679	26,126	245,953	.....
St. Joseph	342,000	98,000	30,000	.....
St. Louis	392,000	514,000	246,000	326,500
Seattle	78,000	14,000	.....	.....
Superior	711,969	8,680	1,161,500	632,754
Toledo	1,543,735	485,935	1,197,190	392,310
Vancouver	90,815	7,305	118,289	120,679

## Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	72,008	140,455	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	57,000	1,304,000	73,000	480,000
Cincinnati	2,800	8,400	8,400	5,600
Duluth	452,293	57,974	729,253	796,124
Ft. William	65,694	279,529	126,127	769,339
Galveston	18,000	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	2,800	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	3,000	73,500	15,000	70,500
Kan. City	27,000	.....	12,000	3,000
Milwaukee	18,395	41,035	31,375	57,730
Minneapolis	337,800	439,850	543,580	502,720
New York	99,800	93,500	.....	50,000
Omaha	39,303	35,000	56,000	44,800
Peoria	51,800	163,200	1,200	52,800
Philadelphia	1,375	.....	19,816	.....
St. Joseph	.....	3,000	7,500	1,500
St. Louis	4,500	39,000	6,000	34,500
Superior	472,864	43,296	593,640	534,761
Toledo	7,000	14,000	7,905	5,400
Vancouver	4,831	.....	645	2,150

## Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	5,609	3,300	32,000	.....
Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,358,000	2,050,000	1,575,000	1,587,000
Cincinnati	116,800	156,800	185,600	168,000
Duluth	2,196,936	655,176	3,752,411	3,262,869
Ft. William	6,698,651	9,459,458	9,780,431	9,651,770
Ft. Worth	540,220	106,400	697,200	225,400
Galveston	2,943,000	.....	3,903,642	.....
Hutchinson	1,339,000	468,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	66,000	133,000	204,000	141,000
Kan. City	4,449,000	1,307,000	4,191,070	2,159,700
Milwaukee	777,700	174,020	1,371,626	167,750
Minneapolis	2,321,510	1,672,240	1,954,860	1,097,460
New Orleans	182,517	.....	145,489	1,500
New York	245,200	576,462	139,000	1,727,000
Omaha	629,202	475,591	1,077,116	494,450
Peoria	151,000	85,200	307,980	87,600
Philadelphia	4,544	3,313	1,269,560	.....
St. Joseph	144,000	72,000	881,600	297,600
St. Louis	669,000	402,000	811,500	831,000
Seattle	709,500	528,500	.....	.....
Superior	1,413,299	593,540	2,488,658	2,025,025
Toledo	250,500	196,420	289,750	365,110
Vancouver	29,020	104,626	241,913	1,498,818
Wichita	1,308,000	499,500	1,092,000	283,500

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Enid, Okla.—Wheat receipts at Enid June 20 were 758 cars.

Houston, Tex., June 11—We are looking forward to a big export business and the export elevators both in Galveston and Houston are prepared for the heavy movement.—Julius W. Jockusch, Jr.

Tulsa, Okla.—The first carload of Oklahoma wheat sent out by the Binding Stevens Seed Co. left Tulsa for the flour mill in Illinois June 17, following the heavy spring rains and delay in harvesting. This shipment, graded No. 2, went via the Frisco. Wheat will be coming in for heavy shipments to the northern mills very soon.—J. H. G.

Ottawa, Ont., June 16—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 10, 1938, decreased 427,552 bus. compared with the preceding week and decreased 22,144,134 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 29,174,692 bus. compared with 29,602,244 bus. for the preceding week and 51,318,826 bus. for the week ending June 11, 1937. The stocks for 29,174,692 bus. include 11,011,302 bus. of Durum wheat. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 10, 1938, amounted to 743,591 bus., a decrease of 99,614 bus. over the preceding week when 843,205 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 891,268 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie provinces for the forty-five weeks from August 1, 1937 to June 10, 1938 as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows: 119,951,687 and 160,500,223 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Fort William, Ont., June 10—A good movement of Canadian wheat to overseas destinations took place during May totalling 7,318,252 bus., most of it being shipped via St. Lawrence ports. Export clearances to the end of May total 67,936,396 bus., of which 2,061,249 bus. only were imported into the U. S. A. for milling in bond and home consumption. Leaving approximately 41,500,000 bus. for export during the next two months and carry-over at the end of the season. The visible supply statement on 3rd June showed 29.6 million bus. of wheat—all varieties—in store and in transit. Present indications are that export clearances of wheat and wheat flour during June and July will undoubtedly exceed the amounts at present in farmers' hands and eastern mills, so a carry-over definitely below 30 millions of wheat can be expected, around one-third of it durum wheat.—E. A. Ursell, statistician Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

A National Federation of Grain Co-operatives is to be formed, according to L. W. Thatcher of South St. Paul, Minn.

## Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	97,083	109,462	.....	.....
Boston	1,200	256,407	.....	.....
Chicago	17,600,000	4,488,000	19,637,000	1,835,000
Cincinnati	229,500	441,000	270,000	306,000
Duluth	3,642,639	94,773	8,940,016	93,821
Ft. William	13,054	14,883	12,919	3,143
Ft. Worth	121,500	33,000	75,000	60,000
Galveston	9,000	.....	47,062	.....
Indianapolis	1,434,000	918,000	1,147,500	726,000
Kan. City	660,000	577,500	607,500	132,000
Milwaukee	1,798,000	68,200	1,733,300	61,100
Minneapolis	2,104,730	427,650	2,635,090	242,690
New Orleans	2,229,022	981,559	2,788,611	975,135
New York	1,498,331	207,000	299,000	.....
Omaha	218,558	457,986	1,351,310	325,701
Peoria	2,730,900	1,186,000	1,433,300	312,200
Philadelphia	21,368	176,165	1,769,320	.....
St. Joseph	244,500	66,000	334,500	51,000
St. Louis	543,000	910,500	812,300	247,500
Seattle	33,000	7,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,146,736	2,368	4,396,021	.....
Toledo	397,600	133,000	345,510	9,690
Wichita	1,300	3,900	.....	.....

## Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	4,765	1,514	.....	.....
Chicago	425,000	699,000	216,000	296,000
Cincinnati	.....	12,800	.....	.....
Duluth	1,119,564	229,856	2,092,238	877,527
Ft. Wm.	1,328,166	642,449	1,900,427	725,255
Ft. Worth	4,500	3,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	12,800	65,600	.....	36,800
Milwaukee	1,212,600	998,532	784,602	715,725
Minneapolis	1,711,430	1,450,190	2,778,250	1,591,050
New York	25,500	17,000	.....	.....
Omaha	6,400	91,200	21,000	63,063
Peoria	205,600	365,400	106,400	197,400
Philadelphia	14,412	4,745	117,825	.....
St. Joseph	.....	28,000	.....	3,500
St. Louis	211,200	209,600	52,800	46,400
Seattle	12,000	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	655,859	101,881	949,439	420,585
Toledo	2,800	4,200	20,000	67,415
Vancouver	513,016	1,249	246,766	2,722



## The Indiana Ass'n's Delightful Summer Outing

(Continued from page 521)

### The Golf Winners

Ideal weather, twelve beautiful prizes and a sporty course lured 49 golfers to enter the grain dealers' special tournament at the Maxwellton Golf Club, with the following result:

The first prize was awarded to Wm. Kerlin of Delphi, who scored 79.

Second prize, L. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati.

Third prize, J. N. Anderson, Buffalo.

Fourth prize, Tom Syler, Plymouth.

Fifth prize, J. Colburn, Morocco.

Sixth prize, Robt. Jenkins, Noblesville.

Seventh prize, Harry Garretson, Earl Park.

Eighth prize, W. H. Aiman, Le Roy.

Ninth prize, C. J. Polston.

Tenth prize, D. Hatherly, Toledo.

Eleventh prize, J. L. Schell, Indianapolis.

Twelfth or booby prize went to Chris Bahler of Galveston.

### Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT BARNES called the second session to order in the Convention Hall and introduced Freeman Bradford, Traffic Manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, who stressed transportation as the important factor in the grain business of the state. If we permit the truckers to divert the transportation of grain from the rails to our paved highways, the shippers who are dependent upon the railroads will have to pay much higher rates.

The barges of the Mississippi river run their business free from any governmental regulation, so they carry grain at much lower rates than the railroads. In fairness to grain shippers, all transportation facilities should operate under the same government rules and regulations. Years ago the railroads enjoyed a profitable business in transporting corn to Pacific coast markets, but the unregulated barge lines took the grain to the Gulf and through the Panama Canal to the West coast markets at much lower rates. The railroads were slow to recognize what had taken their business, but when they reduced their rates to the coast they recovered some of the business.

ROY M. GREEN, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, said crop insurance is not new. Benjamin Franklin suggested it. This plan of spreading the loss of a crop over several years and among a number of farmers has been proposed in many bills introduced in Congress during recent years. Now we are going to experiment by insuring the wheat crop of farmers who wish protection. When Kansas, Nebraska and the states of the Western plains have a good crop, the rest of the winter wheat belt generally shares in their good fortune, so lower prices prevail. War, chinch bugs, drouth and other factors change the market value of wheat, which is an important food for the civilized nations of the world, so by insuring growers a fair return from their attempted production we hope to encourage them and help to stabilize their business.

We doubt that prices can be safely insured under any plan of underwriting. While crop insurance may encourage careless farming, we hope, by requiring each policy holder to carry part of his own insurance, to exercise greater vigilance. If he will carry 50 per cent of the risk we plan to carry the insurance at a low rate, but if he insists on our carrying 75 per cent of the risk we must charge a much higher rate.

We have concluded that the only safe way to insure a crop is to collect premiums and pay losses in bushels of wheat. If he wishes to pay his premium in cash he will compute the market value of the bushels and gives his check for the value at the time of taking out the policy.

The premium rate for insurance will depend

upon the farm, the farmer and their production record over a period of years.

Some fear that the accumulation of large stocks of wheat will prove a burden on the world's markets. However, it is planned to distribute the accumulated premiums in the payment of the losses of policy holders. We hope to avoid collecting excessive premiums from the good farmers to pay the losses of inefficient farmers. We will try to adjust the premiums to fit the probable production of each farm.

All applications for insurance must go to the state offices, but policies will be written only in the branch offices in Kansas City and Minneapolis. Premiums and losses are paid on the basis of No. 2 wheat. If a farmer has only No. 3, then he must pay in more wheat and get more if his loss is paid in No. 3.

If the insured farmer exceeds his acreage allotment by 18 to 20 per cent, he will not be eligible for future crop insurance.

We will establish a branch office in Indianapolis and place in charge a man posted on freight rates prevailing in this territory.

G. C. KLIPPEL, Indianapolis, in discussing Collections and Credits, said, I wish to talk to you about the savings of 2 per cent. Eighty per cent of the concerns make up the mass of the business organizations in this country, the small business of around \$10,000 capital, but their problems are just the same as the larger corporations.

The evils of collections are the mistakes in giving credit. When a prospective customer comes to your elevator, do you consider first if he has power to pay for what he wishes? You must serve both as a credit man and a collection agent. Business done on credit exceeds our volume of \$6,500,000,000 cash several times over.

In our complex social order you must give serious consideration to all credit factors. You must analyze the power of the customer to pay, and will he pay.

We have collection problems because we do not study the fundamentals of credit. You owe it to your business to study the problems of your business, read everything relating to the promotion of your business. I have over ten thousand accounts of retailers on my books and frequently I am called upon to look over their books and tell them what is the matter. In most cases I find their books loaded with slow accounts, because they are inefficient in analyzing credit risks. Over 96 per cent of the failures in business are due to neglect of business already possessed. Know your job, do it right and your problem is solved.

The 2 per cent discount for cash is often the difference between success and failure. You must decide if your customer can pay and will pay, then keep after him. Do not forget that the older an account gets the more doubtful it becomes.

E. K. SOWASH, Crown Point: We operate trucks and haul grain from the farms.

CHAS. RAY, Kouts: If we trucked grain from our farms and then shipped the grain to Chicago by rail at 4½ cts. freight, we could not compete with truckers who buy the farmers' grain on a 4-ct. margin. Our elevator is located on railroad land and our lease would no doubt be cancelled if we started to ship all our grain by trucks. We should instruct our Chicago receivers to refuse to sell any of our shipments to the offending elevator operators. If we do not stop this trucking, it will spread to the rest of the state and hurt the rest of the elevators.

PRES. BARNES: If the offending Chicago elevator operator gets as little volume of grain from Northern Indiana as he claims, then I deem it eminently unfair that he should persist in buying from truckers when he knows he is destroying the business of a number of country elevator operators.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Convention Echoes

Ohio dealers included G. E. O'Brien,

Greenville; J. A. Zehr, Waseon; J. H. Zehr, Pettisville; R. W. Dachsteiner and H. F. Dachsteiner, Bryan.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. was represented by W. W. Wilson and Ray Brown.

Harry B. Olson was on hand to tell the dealers about grain testing equipment.

V. R. Johnson represented Millers Nat. Ins. Co.; Sidney Grain Machinery Co. was represented by W. B. Short; Cliff Gottman represented Prater Pulverizer Co. Feed, seed and fertilizer representatives included Bob Crawford, St. Louis; Eugene Floyd, J. M. Melville, Abie Polstra, C. R. Knot, Chicago; C. H. Kingsbury, J. A. Turman, I. H. Katz, J. J. Bauer, R. R. Stigler, Indianapolis; H. H. Edwards, Danville, Ill.; D. Hatherly, Robt. Conley, Toledo; Pete Turner, Marion, Ohio; Harry Williams, J. D. Zigler, Cincinnati; W. W. Pearson, Reynolds; O. Meyer, Napoleon, Ohio; and H. D. Coombs, Crawfordsville.

MANY DELEGATES enjoyed the 25-mile lake ride on the S. S. Falcon. Early fishermen going out met returning revellers and some engaged in both on a 24-hour schedule. Some good catches were reported. Woodie Woodman kept open house.

Pencils of every variety were carried home by delegates with the compliments of James E. Bennett & Co., The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., the Oyster Shell Products Corp., the Cleveland Grain Co., the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. and the Ohio Alfalfa Co.

### In Attendance

Cincinnati sent E. A. Fitzgerald and L. S. Fitzgerald.

Buffalo was represented by George B. Wood, J. G. McKillen and John Anderson.

Toledo sent H. W. DeVore, C. C. Fivian, G. R. Forrester, Charles R. Keilholtz, Sam L. Rice and Sons, H. W. Applegate and George B. Woodman.

Registration was conducted by the sec'y's office, with Miss Eva S. True in charge, assisted by Grain Dealers National Fire Insurance Co., who supplied the badges and was represented by A. E. Leif, O. M. Earl, and H. W. Marsh.

From Indianapolis came Freeman Bradford, Geo. G. Good, W. C. Garten, Lew Hill, Ed. K. Sheppard, Willard Hart, Sam Holder, S. R. Harrell, J. E. Kiefer, O. P. Larrimore, C. H. McEwan, F. M. McClelland, Claude Record and Ronald B. Wilson.

Chicago was represented by K. B. Pierce, J. E. Bennett & Co.; W. M. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.; Jack Brennan, D. J. Bunnell, G. W. Altorfer, A. B. Dunning, Geo. Goedhart, E. Kovach, Mrs. E. H. Miller, W. H. McDonald, Arthur Pollak, E. A. Peterson and M. L. Vehon.

From Fort Wayne came Sam Kraus, Ed. Bash and C. G. Egly.

Indiana shippers in attendance included F. B. Beech, Albany; L. L. Long, F. E. Bowlby, Bremen; Victor Stuckey, Berne; Orville Badertscher, Bluffton; Delbert Musselman, Burnettville; R. S. Robertson, Brownstown; N. R. Shaw, G. R. Straub, Howard Myers, Harold L. Gray, and T. H. Beeson, Crawfordsville; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; C. C. Garr, Converse; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Paul Darnell, Coatesville;

Ralph Wallace, Sim Burk, Decatur; W. S. Kerlin, Delphi; Howard Mutz, Edinburgh; H. E. Garrison, Earl Park; John D. Kiefer, Elwood; C. R. Bahler, Galveston; Adam Egly, Geneva; Emery Chase, Goldsmith; John F. Witte, Hoagland; H. O. Rice, Huntington; Paul Strock, Hudson; Chas. N. Clark, Kempton; A. Fetter, Kendalville; W. Moore, Kirklin; Charles Ray, Kouts;

L. A. Garner, Lawrenceville; Walter Fogel, Lapaz; W. H. Aiman, Leroy; A. E. Kelley, Ligonier; O. D. Way, Liberty Center; Guy Davis, Jr., Lebanon; F. A. Dahl, H. G. Tyler,



Lowell; Clyde Keys, McCordsville; L. L. Braybrook, J. H. Caldwell, Bill Thomas, Marion; Roy Camp, Monticello; L. A. Colbourne, W. C. Atkinson, Morocco; Ralph Overman, McGrawsville; Geo. F. Kever, Mooreland; R. O. Naylor, W. E. Stock, Modoc; E. J. Walker, Middletown; H. M. Unger, Morris-town;

Roy Smith, New Paris; J. S. McDonald, Joe Binford, New Albany; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; Asa Hines, Clay Syler, No. Manchester; Robt. J. Martin, New Paris; Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville; G. H. Dunn, Harry W. Cripe, Earl C. Yount, Plymouth; Chas. E. Butt, Peru; Geo. L. Arnold, Poneto; Harry F. Bahler, E. E. Daily, Lee Evans, Remington; L. F. Chipper, Joe S. Thush, Rich Valley; R. H. Schinbeckler, Raber; Conrad Kellner, Rensselaer; J. R. White, Shidler; O. E. Hull, Walter Penrod, So. Whitley; Everett Dunn, Syracuse; Dwight W. Grubb, Silver Lake;

Russell M. Davis, Tipton; Garth Woodward, Tocsin; Roy Mossburg, Jessie McHelm, Warren; O. A. Dutches, Walton; D. H. Jackson, Wabash; W. G. Haug, C. C. Barnes, Winchester; Charles L. Northlane, Union City; Frank Pyle, George Pyle, Van Buren; S. Jacobson, Everett Looker, Young America.

### Entertainment

Lew Hill, Chairman of the Entertainment Com'te, which was composed of earnest Indianapolis hustlers, assisted by a long list of liberal contributors, provided many prizes for successful contestants in interesting sports and games, some exciting, some amusing but all entertaining. Among those who were happy to carry home a valuable prize were the following:

Sim Burk, Burk Elev. Co., Decatur, Ind.—Waffle iron.

Mrs. W. B. Short, Sidney Grain Mach. Co., Sidney, Ohio—Hassock.

C. R. Knox, Riverdale Prod. Co., Chicago, Ill.—Water glass set.

Al Croxall, Jr., New Albany, Ind.—Set Fiesta silverware.

Mrs. E. K. Shepperd, Cleveland Gr. Co., Indianapolis—Set table linens.

Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Early & Daniel, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ice tea glasses in rack.

G. D. Woodman, Norris Gr. Co., Toledo—Set Fiesta dishes.

Mrs. Willard E. Hart, Early & Daniel, Indianapolis—Vase.

S. J. Alexander, Crawfordsville, Ind.—Set canisters.

Mrs. W. G. Haug, Goodrich Bros., Winchester—Mexican charm string.

Dorothy Miller, Shipshewana, Ind.—Bath set.

Royal D. Clapp, Columbia Gr. Co., Columbia City—Clothes hamper.

Mrs. Victor Stuckey, Berne Equity Exch., Berne, Ind.—Set pillows.

Mrs. Harry Jackson, Wabash, Ind.—Fiesta Br. set.

Sam Rice, Jr., Metamora, Ohio—Chicken fryer.

W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.—Cigarette box and ash trays.

W. B. Foresman, So. Coal & Coke Co., Indianapolis—Fiesta luncheon set.

Conrad Kellner, Farmers Elev., Rensselaer, Ind.—Blue vase.

Mrs. Fred Sale, Indianapolis—Orange juicer.

C. C. Barnes, Goodrich Bros., Winchester—Fiesta silverware.

Bertha Tyler, Lowell, Ind.—Hassock.

Barbara Burk, Decatur, Ind.—Luncheon set.

Mrs. C. C. Barnes, Winchester, Ind.—Silex coffee maker.

Mrs. P. C. McKillen, Buffalo, N. Y.—Blanket.

Walter Penrod, Farmers Elev., South Whitley—Bath scale.

Mrs. Joe Thush, Rich Valley Elev., Wabash—Coffee table.

Mrs. Chas. N. Clark, Cohee & Clark, Kempton—Mexican water jug.

Mrs. Harold Gray, Gray Agri. Sup. Co., Crawfordsville—Mexican water jug.

Oscar Way, Liberty Center, Ind.—Mexican water jug.

Mrs. Al. Croxall, New Albany, Ind.—Mexican water jug.

### Buckley Elevator Gets New Office

When Manager H. E. Morgan and the directors of the Buckley Farmers Grain Co., at Buckley, Ill., decided to build a new office they selected a location between and a little to one side of the company's two elevators, just off the street that parallels the sites on the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad. The new location made the 24 ft. deck of the company's new scales convenient for the passage of vehicles from either direction to either elevator, eliminating backing, short turns and obstructions.

For building material Manager Morgan and the directors selected finished tile, which looks very much like face brick, except that it is larger. This is used for all outside walls of the 24x26 ft. single-story structure. It is dark red in color, contrasting pleasingly with the grey concrete of the foundation and basement. A standard tile roof, of a slightly lighter shade of red, finishes the attractive building.

The concrete pit for the new 20 ton Fairbanks truck scale was poured integral with the office foundation and basement. No openings are left in the scale deck. Entrance to the scale pit is thru an opening in the basement wall of the office, a very inconvenient opening for all except elevator employees, and authorized scale testers or repairmen.

Around two sides of the building, and utilizing the space between the scale platform and the building is a narrow deck level with the oak floors of the office and high enough so that Manager Morgan needs to do no climbing to reach into a wagon box or a truck bed for a sample of grain. Two doors give entrance to opposite ends of the office's business and customers' room.

A little more than half of the available office room is used for the business and customers' room. The room is bisected thru the middle by a long counter with a low, swinging counter door at one end. From behind this counter Manager Morgan serves his trade. Handy to his

reach is the beam of the scale before a large window thru which he can make sure that all of a vehicle being weighed is on the scale. In this section of the room is the bookkeeping machine and filing cabinets.

Opening from this section of the main room is the private office and directors' room, fitted with a convenient desk and typewriter for Manager Morgan, and a long table surrounded with chairs for the directors. To this room Manager Morgan retires for private discussions with customers, or to perform the mental gymnastics necessary to filling out the endless tax report forms that now worry the country grain merchant.

Opening off the customers' half of the main room is the lavatory, and the door to the basement stairway which must be traversed twice a day in the winter time to fire up the hot air furnace, tho the work of keeping up heat is reduced by the insulating qualities of the hollow tile walls, finished inside with plaster, and the cel-o-tex ceilings of all rooms.

On opposite walls of the customers' half of the main office room are two large blackboards. On one of these Manager Morgan lists the current prices for leading retail items, and for wheat, corn, oats, and soybeans, the principal grains produced in the Buckley community. On the other he writes advertisements for his customers who have a cow, a pig, or a horse for sale and want to do a bit of trading.

New gravel approaches were built from the new office to the company's main elevator to assure dry passage for trucks and wagons under all weather conditions.

### Wichita Auctions First Car Wheat

Wichita's Board of Trade sec'y, E. E. Kohlwees, auctioned off the first car of wheat to be received by a resident member of the organization at 12:15 p. m., June 7.

The 1600 bu. car of wheat, from 200 acres on the Roe King farm, at Kiowa, Kan., shipper of Wichita's first car of wheat for the last 10 seasons, showed a test weight of 56.3 lbs. per bu., 12.05% protein, 15.8% moisture, 1% dockage, and graded Sample. It was handled by the State Line Milling Co. at Kiowa, received by B. C. Christopher & Co.'s Clarence Warren and Bill Kopp, and was sold to Ed Beyer at 70½¢, just over the Kansas City option, for reshipment to a Kansas City mill.

Said Roe King, the grower: "This is the best of the early wheat. Between 60% and 70% of the wheat around Kiowa is of early maturing varieties."

### A Malting Barley Conference

A Malting Barley Conference will be held on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, 9:30 a. m., Sunday, July 24. The purpose of the meeting is to study the 1938 barley crop and to discuss some of the many problems which face the grain man in merchandising this crop.

Such factors as mellow, flinty, thin, blighted, heat damaged, skinned and broken barley, as well as variety identification will be explained and identification work will be offered each manager who attends the meeting.

Invitations will be sent through the grain firms to all elevator managers tributary to the market. With each letter will be a request to all managers to make advance enrollment with the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, 408 Flour Exchange Building, Minneapolis.

Table space should be reserved; a number of barley samples must be prepared for each elevator manager who attends; reservations must be made for the noon luncheon, and, for these reasons, an early enrollment from those who plan to attend this conference will be appreciated.



New Office of Buckley Farmers Grain Co., Buckley, Ill.



## Modernizing Program Improves Indiana Elevator

Sweeping improvements in the facilities of the Bahler Grain & Feed Co. for handling business expeditiously, and in the comfort and well being of its five employees, followed construction of a new office on the north end of its 30,000 bushel elevator at Galveston, Ind., and purchase of the adjoining property and site of a liquidating elevator company that had cramped the Bahler quarters.

When he came into possession of the liquidating company Chris Bahler, owner-manager of the Bahler Grain & Feed Co., had the elevator on this purchased property torn down. The foundation and basement of the razed elevator was filled and leveled off to make room for the Bahler coal yard. Part of the lumber from this elevator was sold, and part of it was used for construction of the new two-room office at the north end of the Bahler elevator where the company once kept part of its coal stocks.

The additional room gained by purchase of the site of the liquidating company, its transformation into a coal yard, and purchase of a mechanical coal unloader and piler reduced Chris Bahler's actual coal handling costs, and gave him an additional saving by eliminating the invisible loss that had previously resulted from blocking of Bahler elevator driveway when coal trucks were being loaded.

The new frame iron-clad office adjoining the north end of the Bahler elevator has one door opening into the street, another opening into the elevator driveway. Both rooms of the office are finished inside with attractively designed masonite that serves as insulation as well as wall and ceiling finish, conserving the heat from a hot-air furnace in the full basement.

Dividing the public office room at an angle is a masonite finished counter, with many shelves and drawers in its back for papers and office odds and ends. An adding machine, a check protector, and a cash register rest on this counter, and leave plenty of room for Mr. Bahler to spread out pamphlets and other materials when he sells feeds, or checks a customer's account.

The door into the private office opens from one end of this counter. This private office is set aside for the use of Mrs. Chris Bahler, who looks after all of the company's books and is adept with an adding machine.

A lavatory and a shower bath for employees shares the space in one corner of the building with the stairway that leads to the basement. Lighting here is direct, but lighting in both the private office and main office rooms is indirect.

The office door that opens into the driveway is a great convenience for the man who

balances the beam of the 10-ton Fairbanks truck scale on the driveway side of the main office room. Mr. Bahler and David Crutchfield share honors at the scale beam, and they frequently want to take samples of grain being received, or make a weight per bushel test. Testing bucket moisture tester, and hand screens are kept handy on a table and a shelf near this door, and behind the door is kept the car probe.

When relocating the scale beam in the new office Mr. Bahler went a step farther to make it convenient by building around it a large, masonite-finished shelf, with built-in pockets below the shelf. This eliminated the problem of trying to find a place to lay books, records, calculators and other figuring equipment necessarily used at the scale beam. A sliding glass panel was fitted into the window over the scale beam for convenience in talking to men on the scale deck, and for the passage of scale tickets.

Mr. Bahler, who left a feed store connection in Remington, Ind., four years ago to acquire and operate his present grain and feed business, has always appreciated the importance of having grain and feed prices clearly posted. In his new office he has two large blackboards, one of them for the posting of grain and feed prices, the other for farmers' exchange advertisements. Aside from these blackboards, a single calendar and a rack for pamphlets and merchandising literature, the walls are kept clear, which helps to make the office an attractive place. The old office quarters of the Bahler Grain & Feed Co. have been transformed into a seed room and warehouse.

parable quality corporation may demand settlement based on market with customary deductions.

Should the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation desire to dispose of less than car lots taken in by collecting, the elevator price shall be at market less 3 cents allowance for handling charge. In all cases the country collection warehouse shall be paid 3c per bushel for services plus 1c per bushel per month for short time storage. Preference will be given to federally licensed elevators, but others may be selected as need arises.

Butter buying by the government began again in February at 29½¢, but the price slipped to 24½¢ in three months; and now it has been decided that a new organization of creamery co-operatives known as Dairy Products Marketing Ass'n, Inc., shall be advanced sufficient funds by the R.F.C. to buy not over 50,000,000 pounds of butter before Apr. 30, 1939, to support the market price. Between July 1, 1937, and May 1, 1938, the A.A.A. expended \$1,181,427.28 in the purchase of dairy products.

## Storage of Government Loan Wheat

"Details regarding the amount, terms and conditions of the proposed loans have not been developed fully," said Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace June 14.

It has leaked out, however, that in order to qualify as collection warehouses, elevators must be able to issue satisfactory negotiable warehouse receipts to cover the wheat crop insurance premiums received. The insurance corporation must have adequate evidence that the wheat paid in by the farmers as premium is free from all liens except those noted on the receipt. Warehouse reports must be in form acceptable to the corporation, which will pay collection warehouses the customary handling and storage charges in effect in the territories where they are located.

Elevators and warehouses holding licenses under the federal warehouse act will be acceptable in all cases. Loans will also be available on eligible wheat stored in other elevators and warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Before approval such elevators and warehouses will be required to establish their financial responsibility and provide an approved form of bond with the state warehouse department or the Commodity Credit Corporation meeting the financial and bond requirements prescribed in the regulations issued by the secretary of agriculture under the federal warehouse act, with a minimum bond of \$10,000. Elevators desiring to store wheat on which loans are to be made should apply to the Commodity Credit Corporation in care of the nearest Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan agency.

Farm bins and granaries shall be of such substantial and permanent construction as to hold stored wheat without loss in quantity or quality, afford protection against thieves, rodents and weather, and permit effective fumigation of insects.

TERMINAL WAREHOUSEMEN have cut their rates to accommodate the government, allowing the government to pay at the rate of 1c per month plus 1c handling charge for any part of the first six months of storage period and nothing for the rest of any full year. In contemplation that all wheat stored on loans may remain in storage for only part of a year, subject to decision of grower, this may give elevators virtually full storage rates.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR charges on government stored wheat shall be payable either on July 1, 1939, or upon surrender of warehouse receipts.

Warehouseman agrees to deliver country run wheat of comparable quality to that represented by receipts. Identical wheat need not be delivered. If upon inspection wheat is not of com-

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Chris Bahler using his modern scale in the new office of the Bahler Grain & Feed Co., at Galveston, Ind.



# Elevator at Klerksdorp, Transvaal, South Africa

South Africa is productive of more than diamonds and gold, having in 1930 8,470,588 acres devoted to cereal crops, growing 81,231,000 bus. of corn, 10,612,839 bus. of wheat and 9,571,156 bus. of oats, besides considerable kafir corn, barley, rye and millet.

Altho exports overseas of 9,080,000 bus. of corn in 1934 were not heavy, much of the grain has to be moved from the district of surplus production, affording opportunity for the utilization of modern grain handling equipment, at country railroad stations.

At Klerksdorp, Transvaal, about 400 miles northwest of the port of Durban on the east coast, has been erected one of the largest of the interior country elevators with a storage capacity of 5,800 tons, its design and equipment being similar to those of smaller size built at many other stations in the interior.

In the engraving herewith and also on front cover page are shown two views of the elevator at Klerksdorp, reproduced from photographs for which we are indebted to the South African Railways and Harbors Administration.

Altho classed as a country elevator the house at Klerksdorp is more than that, being equipped to load and unload railroad cars as well as highway trucks and farm wagons.

The elevator has a total intake capacity of 90 tons of grain per hour, and is capable of

discharging into trucks at the rate of 60 tons per hour.

The storage bins are constructed of reinforced concrete; twelve of them are circular bins, 80 ft. high by 18 ft. in diameter, and there are also five interspace bins. In addition, 32 ten-ton loading-out bins are provided for loading in bulk to railway grain wagons.

TRUCKS loaded with bulk or bagged grain unload into four pits discharging by interlocking control on a conveyor belt in a tunnel carrying the grain to the boot of a short elevating leg spouting to a hopper over a cleaning machine. The cleaned grain drops into a garner over a hopper scale. After weighing, the grain is collected in a hopper to be spouted to the long elevator leg extending up to the cupola. Here a belt in the gallery over the storage annex delivers the grain to bins.

THE CLEANING is effected by means of screens of large mesh which separate the good grain from pieces of cob and large rubbish, while screens of small mesh separate shrivelled and broken berries, weevil and small rubbish. Aspirators draw off any fine dust. The rubbish and screenings thus separated from the good grain are spouted into a bag so that the farmer can remove them if he so desires. *Only the good grain passes into the scale pan of the weighing machine beneath the cleaning ma-*

*chine.* The scale pan can take five tons of grain (more than a full ox wagon load) and the weight of the grain is automatically stamped on a ticket by the weighing machine. The farmer can check the weight to satisfy himself that he is being credited with the true weight. At this stage the official grade is determined by the operator, who plunges a long sampling spear into several portions of the grain while in the scale pan. This sampling spear has eight or nine different compartments and thus shows the condition of the bulk grain thruout its depths, resulting in a thoroly reliable and representative sample being obtained for grading purposes.

LOADING OUT.—Under the storage bins is a belt conveyor loaded from the bin outlets by a traveling loader and discharging to boot of the higher elevating leg; but instead of spouting direct from scale to car the grain goes to loading bins constructed over the elevator railway siding and filled at times when the elevator is not engaged in handling grain from farmers. The special bulk railway truck is placed directly underneath the loading bins and the contents of four ten-ton bins can be dropped simultaneously into the truck, thru apertures in the top of the truck which correspond with the spouts at the foot of the loading bins. By this means several 40-ton railway trucks can be loaded in a few minutes, without the employment of any labor other than to open the slides.

The bulk grain cars are covered steel trucks capable of carrying 40 tons of bulk grain, and are absolutely grain tight. On arrival at the port elevator, the car is tilted to the required angle by means of a hydraulic tipper and the grain flows out, thru two small end doors opened by levers, into a hopper, whence it is conveyed by belts to the boot of the elevator leg and then elevated by means of the usual bucket and belt principle.

At mills and large inland elevators the bulk railway cars are emptied of grain by means of bottom discharge valves in the car floor.

The elevator at Klerksdorp was constructed under contract and the machinery was supplied by Spencer (Melksham) Limited, England.

The Administration's elevator system consists of over 30 country elevators of different sizes, more or less of the same general design, and terminal elevators at Cape Town and Durban. All of these elevators were designed by Wm. Littlejohn Philip, consulting engineer.

## Crop Insurance Corporation to Open More Offices

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will establish sub-branch offices to facilitate the handling of grain in the Pacific Northwest and the eastern and central states, at Spokane, Wash., and Indianapolis.

The Spokane office will be headquarters for grain operations of the Corporation in Washington, Oregon, California, and the Idaho pan-handle. The Indianapolis office will serve in a similar capacity for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and all eastern states.

Branch offices of the Corporation at Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., are supervising the issuance of wheat crop insurance policies to farmers, the storage of premiums paid in wheat, and the accumulation of equivalent wheat reserves to back premiums paid in cash. The sub-branch offices will assist only in the grain phases of the insurance program for the territories to which they have been assigned.

Earl S. Settle, a native of Indiana and now marketing specialist with the Corporation, will be in charge of the Indianapolis office. Prior to joining the Corporation, Mr. Settle was for 6 years merchandiser and assistant manager of the office of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y.



Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Klerksdorp, South Africa  
[See outside front cover page]



## Terminal Elevators Bidding Farmers Direct

Vigorous protests by country grain elevator operators in Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana led to the appointment of a special committee of the Chicago Board of Trade to consider the practice of member companies of the Board of Trade dealing direct with farmers.

A study developed the facts that a majority of the terminal elevator companies have no direct dealings with farmers whatever; that one company has a truck dump at its elevator and takes in whatever grain is offered by truck from producers without solicitation; that another company has been engaged in submitting bids to farmers principally in Indiana for grain to be trucked to the Chicago district, but would willingly desist from the practice of bidding the farmer direct provided all other companies would do so; that another company has solicited farmers in the vicinity of Morris, Ill., by over-night postal card bid, by house to house canvass and by an advertisement in the Morris Herald, with a representative in Morris to whom those interested are invited to write. This advertisement has been discontinued; although this company feels that it would be at serious competitive disadvantage compared with other terminal elevator operators unless it was permitted to continue this method of doing business.

The volume of grain trucked to Chicago direct by producers or independent jobbers is insignificant compared to the total movement. The records of the Board of Trade indicate that between Jan. 1 and May 17 of this year, of a total movement of 5,000,000 bus. of wheat by all carriers to Chicago, only 64,000 bus. were delivered by truck; of a total of nearly 44,000,000 bus. of corn moved to Chicago by all carriers, 424,000 bus. were received by truck, or less than 1%; of a total of nearly 6,500,000 bus. of oats, only 7,000 bus. were delivered by truck.

The most vigorous protest received concerned the trucking of corn. It appears that by bidding the call price to farmers they are enabled to receive 2c more per bushel than would be paid by the country elevators. The difference between the cost of trucking and the tariff rates of the rail carriers accrues to the buyer. This figure varies but it probably averages in the neighborhood of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3c per bushel.

It was urged by the country elevator operators that the Board of Trade by rule or otherwise forbid the terminal elevator operators to deal with the producers direct, or else that they deal with producers only on a basis of price differential that will not leave the country elevator operators at a competitive disadvantage. This involves legal complications that the Board of Trade ought not be asked to resolve.

The whole crux of the situation appears to be to what extent can or should the Board of Trade employ its rule-making power to prevent the wholesalers from invading the retailers' field. The practice described is entirely lawful in itself.

In the light of existing conditions, therefore, and for the reasons indicated, the special committee believes that the protests against direct solicitation of farmers' business by terminal elevator operators are well-founded. This is not to be understood, however, as indicating that terminal elevators should refuse to accept grain tendered without solicitation. On the contrary, the committee believes this is a question for the sole determination of the elevator operator.

The final paragraph of the report of the special committee made to the executive committee and approved by the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade reads as follows:

"The committee recommends, therefore, that the directors request all members operating terminal elevators in the Chicago district to refrain from the direct solicitation of such business

either by the submission of bids, canvassing, advertising or otherwise.

In the event one or more of the Chicago terminal elevator operators do not care to comply with this request, they should be required to submit to the business conduct committee for its approval under the terms of Rule 605 any advertising matter that they propose to use for solicitation of such business.

Respectfully submitted, A. W. Mansfield, A. F. Lindley, J. J. Coughlin."

At their meeting June 14 the directors instructed the secretary to notify all members concerned that the directors request all members operating terminal elevators in the Chicago district to refrain from the direct solicitation of such business either by the submission of bids, canvassing, advertising or otherwise.

## Kansas Grain Dealers Hold County Meetings

Grain dealers of Ford county, Kan., met in the office of Fred Casterline at Dodge City the evening of June 16. Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n presided.

The condition of the current wheat crop, almost ready for harvest; expected crop insurance and possible government loans, and the marked need for careful grading of new wheat before buying because of the poor quality expected, were prime subjects before this gathering of a dozen dealers.

Country elevator handling costs, from the detailed compilation made by Sec'y Moyer, were discussed, and the dealers were urged to eliminate free storage from their practices.

Country-wide meetings of Kansas grain dealers have been frequent this year. Earlier in the month Miami county grain dealers, in the eastern part of the state, joined by interested dealers from surrounding points, strongly protested the alleged practice of a few Kansas City grain and milling interests of buying grain from itinerant truckers without a differential that would keep the trucks and the elevators on a competitive basis at points near this terminal market. A resolution was adopted and forwarded to the grain buyers involved and to the Kansas City Board of Trade.

## Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Elect Jackson

More than 65 members of the Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n, from Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and California, met in Colorado Springs, Colo., June 18, for the annual convention of the ass'n.

In electing officers for another year they chose J. W. Jackson, pres.; W. G. Shedron, vice-pres.; J. W. Conley, treas., and H. G. Mundhenk, sec'y, all of Denver. New directors elected are F. S. Dunlavy, Hoehne, Colo.; O. E. Beaver, Powell, Wyo., and Chester B. Brown, Morrill, Neb.; hold-over directors, L. J. Flood, Denver; G. G. Willson, Greeley, and F. W. Simpson, Colorado Springs, all Colorado grain and bean men.

The principal speaker on the convention program was Paul Fishback, sec'y National Food Brokers Ass'n, Indianapolis, who explained the application of the Robinson-Patman Act to the bean business.

General discussion centered around the freight rate structure covering beans, with particular application to the truck-compelled bean rates that the railroads have permitted to expire. The lower bean rates which the railroads carried in effect for a time to compete with the rates offered by truck lines, made rail shipments of beans possible. Since these rates expired bean shipments have returned to trucks.

The bean dealers protested the higher rate basis for beans to which the railroads have returned, and adopted a resolution requesting the railroads to continue the lower, truck-competitive rates.

## Limits Proposed on Speculative Trading in Grain Futures

Secretary Wallace has announced that proposed limits on speculative trading in grain futures had been submitted to the Commodity Exchange Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General in addition to the Secretary of Agriculture. Public hearings on this matter have been held previously in what is known as Hearing Docket C.E.A. No. 3. The proposed limits will not become effective until they are promulgated by the Commission, which will not be until after July 10, when the time for filing exceptions expires. The proposed order relates to wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed.

Limits are proposed upon the net position that may be held or controlled by any one person and also upon the amount of trading (purchases and sales) that may be done by any one person during a business day. The fixing of limits on speculative trading is authorized in section 4a of the Commodity Exchange Act.

A 2,000,000-bushel limit on net long or net short positions in all futures combined, or in any one future, of any one grain on any one contract market is proposed, except during the delivery month, when the limit will be 1,000,000 bus. Spread positions between markets or between futures of the same grain are permitted up to 3,000,000 bus., subject to the 1,000,000-bus. limit in a current delivery month which may not be exceeded under any conditions. Processors or manufacturers, upon a proper showing to the Secretary of Agriculture and upon approval by him in writing, may hold a long position in all futures and all contract markets combined equal to their reasonably anticipated requirements of cash grain for a period not exceeding six months in the future, provided such position is liquidated gradually as the cash grain is obtained.

A daily trading limit of 2,000,000 bus. in all futures combined or in any one future of any grain on any one contract market, with a limit of 1,000,000 bus. in any current delivery month, is proposed. As with the net positions, daily purchases or sales of 3,000,000 bus. representing spreads or the closing of spreads in the same grain between markets or between futures are permissible, except in a delivery month when the limit is 1,000,000 bus.

A person whose net position, in any one future and in all futures combined on any one contract market, does not change more than 200,000 bus. during any business day may make daily purchases or sales totaling 3,000,000 bus., except during the delivery month, when the 1,000,000 limit may not be exceeded.

These limitations do not apply to bona fide hedging transactions.

Interested persons may file exceptions to this proposed order with the Secretary of Agriculture on or before July 10.

## Chloropicrin for Insects

By CONRAD C. JOHNSON

A teaspoonful of chloropicrin in a 55-gal. drum is the proper dosage for killing weevil life buried inside individual seeds. This method is employed in many seed warehouses where stock turnover is rapid, and where the main problem is the occasional carry-over sack showing insect infestation. The drum should have a rim, so that the head will be air-tight.

The liquid is poured on a piece of burlap or waste and the drum closed for 24 hours. To air, it is turned on its side on the dock, after removing head. Try this on infested wheat and grain samples.

A drop of liquid chloropicrin is one-sixth the volume of a drop of water. In a concrete elevator that single drop of chloropicrin treats 28,000 wheat berries. At this same rate of 2 lbs. per 1,000 bus., one pint is sufficient for 600,000,000 berries.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Magazine, Ark.—Dr. J. E. Swearengen is rebuilding his grist mill, which was destroyed by fire Apr. 29, at a loss of about \$3,000.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Spontaneous combustion was blamed for a fire that destroyed 16,000 tons of cottonseed hulls and entailed a property loss of \$25,000 at the plant of the Interstate Cotton Oil Feed Co. early June 3.

Yuba City, Cal.—Incendiaries give many excuses or reasons for starting fires, but John Ricca has a real new one. Suffering from chronic rheumatism, John spent his last penny to buy a box of matches to start a fire in a grain warehouse at Live Oak which resulted in the destruction of a \$5,000 warehouse and a quantity of grain.

Pomona, Cal.—The Hal Williams feed mill, completed after eight years of planned modernization, held "open house" June 3 when many hundreds of interested visitors inspected the improved plant. Mr. Williams has been in the feed business here since 1926, in 1929 taking over S. H. Park's mill business. He manufactures all his own feeds, averaging about 1,000 tons a month, selling direct to poultrymen.

Lodi, Cal.—W. J. Robinson, Jr., has purchased the Pioneer Feed & Fuel Co. and will operate it in conjunction with his other plant. This returns Pioneer plant to the ownership and control of the Robinson family, the present owner's father having operated it prior to selling to Pioneer company, as W. J. Robinson Co. The plant is to be remodeled and the company's fuel storage will be located in it. The Robinson plant will have new display rooms added. In addition to expanded storage facilities, the concern also offers bean and grain cleaning, grain crushing and bean fumigating and weighing services. Fred Williams, formerly with Pioneer, is now associated with Mr. Robinson, Jr.

## CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—Frank Walton, employed at the Manitoba Pool Elevator No. 1, suffered a fracture and lacerations of his right leg June 2 when the limb, in some manner, was caught in the moving part of a belt while he was making a test.

Fort William, Ont.—The McCabe Bros. elevator was destroyed by fire the night of June 10. No grain or other materials were in the elevator at the time as the property had not been in use since 1933. Arthur J. Meyer, lakehead manager for the firm, stated the building is a total loss. Origin of the fire is undetermined, but police are investigating the report three men were seen leaving the elevator shortly after the fire started, and were chased by C. P. R. police, but escaped. The main section of the 35,000-bu. elevator was 130 ft. high. It was built originally in 1912 for the Fenton Elvtr. Co. Since then it has changed hands several times, having been operated by the Merchants Grain Co. and the R. D. McLean Grain Co. before it was purchased by McCabe Bros., Ltd.

## COLORADO

Sterling, Colo.—A grain grading school, with Denver's federal supervisor, E. A. Hill, and his assistant, L. A. Hallam, and Denver's Chief Grain Inspector, M. J. Meyer, as instructors, aided by authorities from the Colorado Agricultural College, will feature the morning session of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n convention here June 25. W. B. Combs from the Board of Review office in Chicago, will be in charge of the school.

Brighton, Colo.—The Brighton Grain Co. is installing a Clow-Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Arriba, Colo.—The Snell Grain Co. reported damages sustained at its plant during windstorm May 29.

## DENVER LETTER

Otis P. Sherrill, former assistant manager, has been appointed to the local managership of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., taking the place left vacant by the resignation of Fred M. Smith.

Glenn H. Riley has taken over the bean division of the Farmers National Grain Corp. here, operating these facilities under his own name. He was formerly head of the Corporation's bean division, with offices in Chicago.

Denver, Colo.—The Farmers Grain & Bean Ass'n, of which M. H. Hasstedt is sec'y and manager, is the name for the re-organization of the Colorado Bean Growers Warehouse Corp. The new organization owns elevators at Roggen and Wiggins, expects to operate the former Farmers National Grain Corp. plants at Byers, Calhan, Fowler and Fruita.

The Williams-Smith Grain & Bean Co. began a general grain and bean shipping and merchandising business June 20 with offices in the Cooper Bldg. C. C. Williams, pres., was associated with the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. for 35 years, serving as general manager for ten years until his resignation last February. Fred M. Smith was manager of the Denver interests of Checkerboard Elvtr. Co. for the past seven years. Prior to his association with that firm, he opened an office in the late '20s here for the Smoot Grain Co.

## ILLINOIS

Rantoul, Ill.—Leroy Winston Produce Co. feed mill burned May 17; loss \$2,500.

Noble, Ill.—Noble Milling Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

Trenton, Ill.—The Trenton Milling Co. property was damaged by windstorm recently.

Cherry, Ill.—The Cherry Elevator is installing a new 13-inch Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt.

Libertyville, Ill.—The Quaker Oats company entertained its dealers June 4 at its farm near here.

Beecher, Ill.—William Werner & Son has purchased a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Ursa, Ill.—Mr. Gray, of Hull, has bot the Ursa elevator and is making extensive improvements.

Mendota, Ill.—Eddie Speer will be in charge of the Illinois Grain Corp. offices to be established here.

Bloomington, Ill.—Rex LaFleur will have charge of the Illinois Grain Corp. offices to be established here.

Triumph, Ill.—Mattie M. Johnson has sold the Harry G. Smith grain elevator to the Triumph Co-operative Grain & Supply Co.

Maple Park, Ill.—The A. H. Wittry Co. is improving its receiving facilities with the installation of Howell Section Steel Dump Grates.

Bethany, Ill.—A new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale with a 22 x 10 ft. platform has been installed by O. W. Livengood & Co.

Alexander, Ill.—Thieves entered the offices of the W. A. Kinnett Grain Co. the night of June 12, but aside from damage to the lock on the safe, the company suffered no loss.

Crystal Lake, Ill.—The National Grain Yeast Co. recently purchased the Bowman Dairy Co. building here. The manufacture of yeast in the newly acquired building is contemplated.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The East St. Louis Grain Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; 500 shares, p. v. common at \$100 per share; incorporators, F. Mayer, F. Seraten, R. A. Mayer; to deal in real property, etc.

Ohlman, Ill.—A new Soweigh Motor Truck Scale has been purchased by the Ohlman Grain Co.

Wenona, Ill.—A meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n was held June 16 at Hotel Stanton.

Barnes (Normal p. o.), Ill.—On May 18 an exhaust pipe broke inside the engine house of the Barnes Grain Co. The resultant fire was confined to the engine house with only slight damage.

Hoyleton, Ill.—We have made extensive repairs on our elevator; have installed a new No. 8 Eureka Receiving Separator and will be able to handle the wheat quicker than before.—E. H. Muentner, Muentner & Heseman.

Gilman, Ill.—Coral Robinett recently sold the Gilman Coal & Feed Co. to Mrs. W. M. Robertson of Gilman. The new owner took possession of the business at once. Mr. Robinett, who conducted it for 13½ years, retired because of ill health.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. offices in the Board of Trade building closed with the end of business May 31, and L. L. Eckard, who had been in charge, turned over to the Continental Grain Corp. all of the office furniture owned by the company.

Wing, Ill.—The Wing Grain Co. elevator and all other property of the company was bot by Phill A. Kohler and Claire E. Kohler of Chatsworth recently. The Messrs. Kohler have engaged in the grain business at Chatsworth for a number of years and are now extending their holdings.

Fulton, Ill.—Flikkema Fuel, Grain & Feed has installed a feed mixing machine in connection with its other equipment, and is in a position to properly mix all ground grains with necessary ingredients to produce a perfectly balanced poultry and stock feed. Custom grinding also will be a specialty.

Greenview, Ill.—The new elevator of W. F. Allison & Son is practically completed. The machinery is being installed and the driveway on the north side of the building is being constructed. It is expected the elevator will be ready for the new wheat crop. The elevator is covered with galvanized, corrugated iron.

Dwight, Ill.—M. Buck, of Oakland, Ill., has been made temporary manager of the Federal North Iowa Grain Dealers elevator here, succeeding O. B. Robbins, who resigned recently to take charge of the grain elevator of the Allied Grain Dealers, recently acquired, on the north bank of the Illinois River at Morris.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Southern Illinois Milling Co. has installed a wheat cleaning device and hoppers for mechanical dumping of grain which will speed up the handling considerably. The Murphysboro mill has turned to the brokerage side of dealing in wheat. The mill plans to resume straight milling later, with mechanical rehabilitation of the plant.

Monmouth, Ill.—Ralph Wells & Co. has installed a Bell system teletype machine in its local office, to facilitate the handling of soybean business and the recently established wholesale grain department. D. P. Moore, formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the Norris Grain Co. of Chicago, is in charge of the grain department. He recently moved his family here from Pekin.

Roseville, Ill.—The new elevator being built by the Farmers Grain Co. is of cribbed type, with fourteen bins, and cupola surmounting. The driveway will be 15 ft. wide and 14 ft. high and an overhead motor-driven hoist will be installed. The height over all when the building is completed will be 75 ft. and it will be covered with galvanized corrugated sheet iron. Younglove Const. Co. has the contract and expects to have the elevator far enough along so that grain can be taken into it by July. Grain is being handled now thru the old elevator as usual, pending opening of the new plant.



## CHICAGO NOTES

Frank Haines, formerly connected with J. H. Dole & Co., is now vice-pres. of the Illinois Grain Corp.

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents has removed to better quarters in the Board of Trade Building.

James W. Ringwald formerly of the Chicago office of Cargill, Inc., is now associated with the company's Kansas City office.

Edwin A. Boerner, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade securities and stock listing com'te since 1932, has been appointed executive director of the securities department of the Board of Trade.

Ray O. Booth, formerly of the Owen County Farm Bureau of Spencer, Ind., will assume his duties with the Arcady Feed Mills of Chicago July 1. His work will consist of an educational feed program throughout the state.

Edward Olson, an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Co. for more than 30 years, was promoted to manager of their Board of Trade Exchange, succeeding the late David Williams, who served the Western Union some 40 years.

Frank Anderson, formerly representative of the Farmers National Grain Corp. on the floor of the Chicago Exchange, has been engaged in a similar capacity by the Illinois Grain Corp. The company started functioning this month, with headquarters at Chicago.

Pierre Louis Dreyfus, Paris, France, a partner of Louis Louis Dreyfus & Co., and Merrill D. Guild, Fairland, Ind., manager of the Indiana Grain Co-operative, Inc., have been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. Membership certificates are selling at \$3,100.

Anthony J. Mueller, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 28 years, has posted his membership for transfer to Lewis Brunswick. Mr. Mueller has been associated with Henry A. Rumsey for many years, having worked for Rumsey & Co., and more recently with Slaughter & Co.

Eugene J. Carroll and Edward J. Kazmarek, Chicago; Sherburn M. Becker, Jr., New York; Arthur Ungerleider, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harold F. Cope, employee of A. J. Cope, Champaign, Ill.; W. Lippincott Colket, of Pennington, Colket & Wisner, Philadelphia, Pa., were elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Annually before July 1 the public elevators are required to announce storage charges on grain; and Harvey S. Austrian, chairman of the warehouse com'te of the Board of Trade, states that the rates soon to be filed will show a reduction from one-twentieth cent per bushel to one-thirtieth cent. Thirty-five years ago the rate was one-fiftieth cent, changed in 1904 to one-fortieth and in 1910 to one-thirtieth cent. Later the rate was one-twenty-fifth, and again changed Jan. 1, 1920, to the present rate of one-twentieth cent. The charge for elevating and loading out is to be reduced from 1 1/4 to 1 cent per bushel. The purpose of the reduction is to attract more grain to the Chicago market.

Charles B. Munday, 76, one-time operator of a flour mill at Litchfield, Ill., died June 13 in St. Bernard's hospital. In 1931 a North Dakota elevator company obtained an indictment charging Mr. Munday with embezzling \$23,000 of its funds. He was convicted and sentenced to one to ten years in prison. The Illinois Supreme court, however, reversed the verdict, holding there was nothing in the testimony to show he converted the money to his own use.

The proposed amendment to extend the week-day closing hour for the Board of Trade trading hours to 2 p. m. was defeated by members' vote June 15. As a result the trading hours of the Board will remain as they have been for many years. The proposal to change created wide interest and a total of 950 votes was cast, one of the largest votes in the history of the Board of Trade. The ballot resulted in 403 members voting for a change in time, while 547 opposed. Two hundred and seventy-two out-of-town ballots were received, the largest number of record. The present closing hour of 1:15 p. m., which will be continued, has operated since Sept. 19, 1888.

The LaSalle St. Softball League is played in three divisions, six teams being entered in each division, according to schedule for this season's games. The winners in these divisions will play an elimination series in July for the LaSalle St. championship and the "champs" of the finals will go to New York to play the winners of the Wall St. Softball League. Twenty-four teams are scheduled to play in the Wall St. League this season. Lamson Bros. & Co.'s team, 1937 champions of the LaSalle St. League, defeated the invading New York Curb Athletic Ass'n, Wall St. "champs," by a score of 11 to 10. The Lamson Bros. & Co. team on May 10 defeated the team representing the Chicago Stock Exchange by a score of 17 to 9.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents was held Tuesday night, June 14, at Lundgrens in Roby. Following a hearty meal Barney Weller, the toastmaster, called on several of those present for remarks, and introduced the visitors. Robert Mill of the local Federal Grain Supervision office gave an interesting talk on the "Adulteration of Corn." New officers for the ensuing year are: James Auld of Northwestern Malt & Grain Co., pres., aided by C. J. Alger of Corn Products Refining Co., as vice pres., and B. P. Kline of Hale & Hunter as secy. Directors include Bill Husband of E. R. Bacon Grain Co., John Hall of Washburn Crosby, Walter Nowak of Rosenbaum Bros., Barney Weller of Weller Metal Products Co., and H. G. Onstad of James Stewart Corp.

## INDIANA

Bluffton, Ind.—A new Soweigh Truck Scale has been installed by Alex Gitlin.

Waterloo, Ind.—R. C. Fretz recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Sheridan, Ind.—The Wallace Grain Co. has installed a motor-driven Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader.

Bippus, Ind.—Mayer Grain Co. recently purchased a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

DeMotte, Ind.—Albert Konovsky, owner and operator of the elevator here bearing his name, died June 15.

Keystone, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain Co. recently installed a new 15-ton, 24 x 9 ft. Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Rossville, Ind.—On May 26 Morris B. Gray and Bernice E. Gray sustained damage to the electrical equipment at their plant.

Lagro, Ind.—The 50-h.p. hammer mill motor in the Lagro Equity Exchange which suffered electrical power breakdown on April 22 has been rebuilt.—A. E. L.

Stonebluff, Ind.—Lowell H. Jones, manager of the Stonebluff Grain Co., was united in marriage June 2 to Miss Helen Leone Meade living near Veedersburg.

Westville, Ind.—John Becker, 66, for twenty-five years engaged in the business of grain broker at Westville, died recently. The body was taken to Evansville for burial.—W. B. C.

Spencer, Ind.—Ray O. Booth, manager of the Owen County Farm Buro since its organization nine years ago, resigned recently, to accept a position with the Arcadia Feed Mills of Chicago.

Evansville, Ind.—Heart disease claimed the life of Matthew J. Reising, 75, this city, recently. For 20 years or more Reising was proprietor of the M. J. Reising Feed Store.—W. B. C.

Terre Haute, Ind.—T. E. Decker, manager of the James E. Bennett & Co. office at Kankakee, Ill., has been promoted to the managership of the Terre Haute office. He will move his family here.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Plans for the National Hay Dealers Ass'n convention to be held here July 5 and 6 were discussed at a meeting of the Northern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n in the Anthony hotel June 6.

Greentown, Ind.—Henry Miller, of Liberty, recently purchased the elevator here, including the coal and feed business of the plant, and will move here early in July. He took possession of the elevator June 1.

Bedford, Ind.—The Robertson Mill Co. formally opened for business Saturday, June 4. R. S. Robertson is managing the plant which, before purchased by the Robertson company, was known as the Lemon Milling Co.

Kentland, Ind.—The elevators at Kentland, Barce and Atkinson, which have operated as the W. F. Starz elevators, have recently undergone reorganization and are now operating under the name of Starz & Stembel, Inc., with headquarters at Kentland.

Decatur, Ind.—G. D. MacLean, of Chicago, entered upon his new duties as traffic manager of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., June 1. Mr. MacLean has had more than twenty years' experience in traffic problems of the grain and feed industry. He will reside in Decatur.

Madison, Ind.—After a little more than a year of renovating old sections of the Madison Flour Mills, building new additions and installing new machinery, J. T. Pritchard has his mill in operation. Custom grinding will be done at the plant and a new modern warehouse is to be erected and a feed mill will be built on the east side of the mill. Charles Lockridge is in charge of feed sales. Mr. Pritchard purchased the mill a little over a year ago.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Corn Belt Liberty League, a non-profit organization formed in opposition to governmental control of agriculture, has been incorporated. The objects of the league, as stated in the articles of incorporation, are to preserve the independence of the American farmer; to promote a fair program of taxation for agriculture; to establish an agricultural program that will fit economic conditions and preserve the constitutional rights of those engaged in agriculture.

Stone Station (Winchester R.F.D.), Ind.—The Elmer Wilson Elevator was destroyed by fire the night of June 7, the loss being estimated at \$10,000 with partial insurance. Cause of the fire is undetermined. This is Mr. Wilson's second loss by fire, an elevator standing on the same site having burned May 22, 1932. Mr. Wilson, who has been ill, could not state whether or not he would rebuild. In the fire machinery, including crushers and grinders, was destroyed, this loss amounting to approximately \$2,100. The loss of grain was small.

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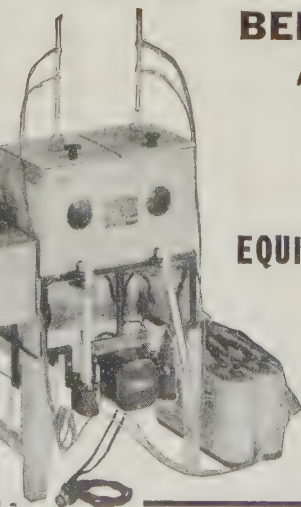
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Monroeville, Ind.—The former steam power house and machinery of the Monroeville Co-operative Union Exchange, have been removed and ten dust proof motors have been added; a new cob and dust house has been erected and all cupola bearings have been replaced with new roller bearings; a new revolving screen cleaner has also been installed, improving the general efficiency of this large plant.—A.E.L.

## IOWA

Wyoming, Ia.—A new Soweigh Motor Truck Scale has been installed by W. J. Beckwith.

Welton, Ia.—The Welton Grain Co. has purchased a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Monticello, Ia.—Monticello Feed Mill recently put in a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

La Porte City, Ia.—L. A. Moore has filed the following trade names: Moore Milling Co., Moore's Coal, Seed & Feed Store.

New Sharon, Ia.—The Lamis Elvtr. Co. has installed a Bender Truck Hoist in its concrete elevator. Geo. Todd had the contract.

North English, Ia.—Plank's Feed store recently installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Plover, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is improving its driveway with a set of Howell Improved Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

State Center, Ia.—Goodman & Mead is improving its driveway with the installation of a set of Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has installed a Strong-Scott head drive at its local elevator. Geo. Todd Const. Co. did the work.

Clarion, Ia.—Wayne Hudson, assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator here, and Miss Mary Stewart of Clarion were united in marriage June 5.

Alleman, Ia.—Lee Parmenter, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., who was married this spring, has rented a house here and moved here from Des Moines.—A. G. T.

Muscatine, Ia.—L. R. McKee, local grain dealer, addressed the American Business Club on "River Transportation" at a recent dinner to members and guests.

Chelsea, Ia.—S. A. Brush is installing a new leg belt and V Buckets in his elevator as well as putting in new spouting furnished by Newell Construction & Machy. Co.

Belmond, Ia.—The Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. is installing a Bender Truck Hoist and building an addition to its driveway. Geo. Todd Const. Co. is doing the work.

Hedrick, Ia.—The Jamison Lumber & Grain Co. is equipping its driveway with a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift and a set of Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

De Witt, Ia.—John W. Clark, 72, passed away recently. He is survived by his widow and one son. At one time he operated an elevator on the C. & N. W. Ry. here.—"Art" Torkelson.

Lime Spring, Ia.—Nick Dinneen, who has been manager of the J. G. Hunting elevator at Lime Spring, was transferred to Matawan, Minn., recently. He is succeeded by Vernon Jacobson.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—H. A. Harlow of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed federal grain supervisor with headquarters at Cedar Rapids, to succeed G. A. Dabinett, who died recently.—L. G.

Holland, Ia.—The Peters Elevator here put its recently installed high speed loading machinery to good use when 12,000 bus. of corn were hot and shipped out by the firm the first week of June.

Sioux City, Ia.—Corn Belt Supply Co., Inc., capital stock: \$30,000. To deal in hay, grain, feed, seed, dairy products, packinghouse products, agricultural equipment and the like. Incorporators: Russell C. Jensen, Sioux City, pres.; W. Miles Waller, v. pres.; Audley W. Johnson, sec'y and treas., and Ira Sinclair, director.

Vincent, Ia.—The Vincent Farmers Terminal Elvtr. will be known in the future as the M. L. Champlin Elvtr. Co. Mr. Champlin, who managed the elevator for the past 9 years, recently purchased the plant.

Collins, Ia.—J. E. Hale has just finished remodeling his elevator. Improvements include new belt and cups in the crib, line shaft, head shaft with roller bearings, and renailing the cupola. Geo. Todd Const. Co. did the work.

Clutier, Ia.—We bought the 65,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator at Clutier from E. W. Taylor & Co., of Omaha, Neb., and took possession June 13. We will retain Fred Hober as manager.—J. M. Piper, Piper Grain & Milling Co.

Lehigh, Ia.—Sam Carlson, operator of the S. F. Carlson Elevators at Lehigh, Brushy (Duncombe p.o.), and Lundgren (Fort Dodge p.o.), and many years in the grain business, died June 12 following an emergency operation for appendicitis.—A. G. T.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently held its annual meeting at which time erection of a new elevator was voted. Total volume of business last year was \$407,175 with a net profit of \$16,370.18. C. E. Wood is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently held its annual meeting, electing S. J. Weber, Henry H. Hansen, Harry Warner and John Anderson as directors. Previous to the election talks were given by Prof. Frank Robotka and Prof. R. C. Bentley of Iowa State College.—"Art" Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Manly, Ia.—George L. Bosworth, 87, died June 13 after a brief illness. For many years prior to 1884 he was associated with J. W. Cameron of Mason City in the grain elevator business. In that year the Cameron elevator at Mason City burned and he bot Mr. Cameron's interests at Manly and other points in Worth county and until 1905 was engaged in the grain elevator business here and at other towns.—Art Torkelson.

Algona, Ia.—Construction of the new 12,000-bu. elevator for E. R. (Dick) Rising & Son has been started by George Todd Construction Co. Plans call for an ironclad house, with 10 bins, a 3,000-bu. leg, a 14-ft. driveway and various other features to make it a modern grain handling plant. The work is expected to have been completed by thrashing time. The mill for the company has been completed and is now in operation.

Larchwood, Ia.—An effort is on foot to interest farmers in the community in an effort to put the Co-operative Elevator into service again thru a reorganization plan. The elevator, built a few years ago at the cost of \$48,000, proved too burdensome, and was a drag on a number of the promoters, who guaranteed a considerable amount of the debt. Many of these original stockholders are now willing to go in with others to pay off the \$12,500 debt against the institution, and start over again, it is said.

Wever, Ia.—We have purchased the elevator from F. D. Mohnike, taking possession June 10. We are rebuilding our south driveway and installing an over-head traveling truck lift and making a few minor repairs at the present; figure on making some additional improvements after the harvest.—Edw. O. Owens, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co. Mr. Owens was with the Johnson Grain Co. of Burlington for the last 14 years until coming to Wever. Members of the board of directors of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. are George Miller, pres.; E. O. Owens, vice-pres.-mgr.; Thos. L. Dyer, sec'y; treas.; John Brockleman, Harry F. Lange.

## KANSAS

Fowler, Kan.—B. H. Dinkins is the new manager of the Fowler Equity Exchange.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fred I. Houser is now manager of the Kansas Grain Co. here.

Denmark, Kan.—The E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevator was damaged by windstorm May 30.

**M**ANY folks slightly depressed — afraid of the future — a little jittery. But — we've over half the world's gold — oceans of silver — half the machinery — most of the automobiles — all the skyscrapers. Once our people were straight thinkers — and thrifty. Something has happened. Was it boot strap pulling? — or pump priming? — or trading birthrights for pot-tage? Here it comes to us again — "in the sweat of thy face" — by initiative — and earnest effort — "shalt thou eat bread".

**LOWELL HOIT & CO.**

Ellis, Kan.—Windstorm damages were reported by E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., sustained May 30.

Isbell, Kan.—The local elevator of the Red Star Milling Co. has been sold to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Kingsdown, Kan.—Gilbert Porter is the new manager of the Kingsdown Co-operative Equity Exchange.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co. elevator is being enlarged, making it a 50,000 bu. capacity house.

Wolfe (Garden City p. o.), Kan.—W. G. Hopkins has leased the local elevator of Southwest Grain Co. for one year.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. H. Roennfeldt is the new superintendent of Davidson Grain Co.'s 360,000 bus. terminal elevator.

Zebda, Kan.—The Red Star elevator has been completed and the first load of wheat was delivered to the elevator May 24.

Kendall, Kan.—A. E. Nusser has replaced John A. Graber as manager of the local elevator of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp.

Mullinville, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. elevator is being remodeled and enlarged. New loading equipment is being installed.

Coolidge, Kan.—The Sullivan Grain Co., property of Dan C. and J. P. Sullivan, was damaged by fire of undetermined origin on May 26.

Windom, Kan.—R. C. Webb Grain Co. is installing a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Star Engineering Co. is doing the installing.

Selkirk, Kan.—Ralph Downing has been appointed manager of the Collingwood Grain Co. elevator here, succeeding Homer Van Dyke.

Sayre (Ensign p.o.), Kan.—Allen Grain Co., of Howell, has leased and is operating this year the local elevator of Mrs. C. G. Vosbough.

Hutchinson, Kan.—R. C. Daniels, formerly manager of the Midwest Grain Co. at Sylvia, has accepted a position with Beyer Grain Co. here.

Ada, Kan.—B. R. Clark of Walnut Grove has accepted the position of manager of the Jackman Roller Mills Elevator, beginning his work June 1.

Smith Center, Kan.—The B. C. Christopher grain buying firm of Kansas City has established a local office with A. H. Langworth as manager.

Bucklin, Kan.—The 50,000-bu. elevator of the Bucklin Milling Co. has been leased to the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. for a year. Added to the 50,000-bu. concrete elevator the Jennings company owns and operates here this gives it 100,000 bus. of storage space.

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Hazelton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has had an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale installed in its elevator by the Star Engineering Co.

Hardtner, Kan.—The Farmers Friend Elevator is equipping its plant with new Atlas Rubber Covered Elevator Belt and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Wilmore, Kan.—Home Grain Co. has installed a new Strong-Scott Head Drive on the leg in its elevator. The drive was purchased from the White Star Co.

St. John, Kan.—A 14,000 bus., frame, storage addition is being built to the local elevator of the Midwest Grain Co., bringing its total capacity to 45,000 bus.

Nickerson, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. has made improvements at its elevator in anticipation of the 1938 wheat crop. The cupola has been raised 20 ft.

Salina, Kan.—Elmer W. Reed, general manager of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, was elected pres. of the Salina Chamber of Commerce recently.

Sterling, Kan.—The Farmers Co-Op. Union is improving its elevator with the installation of Atlas Rubber Covered Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., managed by H. P. Nicol, has installed a 15-ton Fairbanks truck scale with 22x9 ft. concrete covered deck.

Potwin, Kan.—The Jacobs Grain Co. is speeding up its elevating capacity with the installation of Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Whiteside (Hutchinson p. o.), Kan.—Guy Miller, of Granada, Colo., is the new manager at the Whiteside Co-operative Equity Exchange elevator. The family will live in Hutchinson.

Wellsford, Kan.—West Side Grain Co. is the name of a new firm organized by F. O. Meisel and C. E. Freeman who bought the elevator of Dickhut Grain Co. C. E. Freeman is manager.

Morrowville, Kan.—Gordon A. Mark, owner of the Clay Center Grain Co. elevator, has purchased the K. R. Huyck Grain Co. elevator and will have it ready for buying wheat when harvest starts.

Dillwyn (Macksville p. o.), Kan.—The new concrete elevator for the Dillwyn Grain & Supply Co. has been completed. It stands 140 ft. high. Chalmers-Borton Construction Co. had the contract.

Republic, Kan.—The E. L. Rickel Grain Co. recently remodeled its office. The north elevator is now undergoing extensive repairs and new equipment is being installed. N. J. Habiger is the manager.

Bluff City, Kan.—Moore Bros. Grain Co. sold its elevator here to Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. of Wichita. Considerable reconstruction work is being done and the plant will be opened for the harvest season.

Andale, Kan.—Elevating capacity in the 12,000 bu. concrete elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by N. B. Schmitz, is being speeded to 3,000 bus. per hour with installation of a new cup belt and Calumet elevator cups.

Lowemont, Kan.—N. C. Hibbs is having an elevator built at Lowemont to take care of the wheat to be shipped on the Santa Fe. In the past wheat has been brot to the Easton elevator and then hauled in trucks to Lowemont.

Frederick, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co. elevator, which has been closed since former manager, O. W. Croxton, was transferred to Mount Hope in April, has been equipped with a 10-ton truck scale, and reopened. The new manager is Mr. Clark.

Grenola, Kan.—The Grenola Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing a Kewanee 5-h.p. Overhead Truck Lift in its driveway and is installing a new Fairbanks-Morse No. 72 Power Unit, which will use natural gas for fuel. Star Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Clay Center Grain Co. has purchased an elevator at Morrowville and Gordon Mark, proprietor of the Clay Center company, will operate the plant. The plant is 15,000-bu. The company's local plant has a 25,000 bu. capacity.

Winfield, Kan.—At a meeting of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n held May 26 a resolution was adopted to wire E. J. Smiley, former active sec'y and now honorary sec'y of the ass'n, words of appreciation of his many years of service to the group.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Greensburg, Kan.—The local 10,000-bu. elevator of the Security Elvtr. Co., managed by A. P. Powers, has been improved with installation of a new belt, a new head drive with 7½ h.p. motor, new cups and a new 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. It can now handle 2,500 bus. per hour.

Inman, Kan.—The 16,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Co. has been leased to B. C. Christopher & Co. G. T. Doerksen will be the local manager. J. M. Martin, as receiver of the plant, was in charge of arrangements for the Co-op. company, whose affairs are being wound up.

Scranton, Kan.—F. L. Bunds, who operates the Allan Elevator, with his associates has purchased the 15,000-bu. Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator here, is rebuilding the driveway, and is installing an Ehrsam Electric Overhead Truck Lift. The elevator will be operated under the name Scranton Elvtr.

Downs, Kan.—Otto & McMillan are increasing the storage capacity of their elevator more than 15,000 bus. by the addition of a 32 x 16 ft., 35 ft. high structure, now being erected on the northeast corner of their plant. It will be ready for the new wheat crop, bringing the company's storage capacity to between 25,000 and 30,000 bus.

Hillsboro, Kan.—A new 15-ton truck scale with 30x9 ft. deck is being installed at the office of the Farmers Equity Union, which is managed by G. A. Fleming. The elevator has been improved with installation of a new 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and overhead doors, hand-operated, have been installed at each end of the elevator driveway.

Trousdale, Kan.—A. B. Craig, of Craig Grain Co., Wichita, has bought the local elevator formerly operated by J. H. Magruder & Son. This 22,000-bu. cribbed elevator, which has stood idle since 1935 when it became involved in litigation, is being opened to receive new wheat, under the name of Craig Grain Co., with Lon Williams as local manager.

Clay Center, Kan.—Installation of the new electrically operated truck dump in the Williamson Milling Co. elevator "B" has been completed. The company now has two dumps insuring rapid and efficient handling of grain. The platform adjacent to the weighing scales has been lowered to give ample clearance for truck bodies. Frank Cocherell is general manager of the mill.

Salina, Kan.—The Salina Board of Trade sponsored a grain grading school here last month which was attended by about 114 shippers and elevator men. George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas State College, was the principal speaker. Vance M. Rucker of the college, W. R. Combs of Chicago, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Scott Bateman, state warehouse commissioner, were also on the program.

Garden City, Kan.—Eugene Kelley, who has been associated with the Garden City Co-operative Equity Exchange for the last nine years, replaced W. G. Hopkins as manager on June 20. The company operates two elevators here and buying stations and elevators at Pierceville, Tennis, Peterson, and Lowe. Mr. Hopkins resigned as manager to enter business for himself with elevators leased at Wolf and Coronado.

Prairie View, Kan.—With the closing of school Dale McMullen, who has been associated with the Delavan, Kan. school system and recently bot a half interest in the Farmers Elevator here, took up his new duties at the elevator.

Downs, Kan.—Voss Verbage Grain & Imp. Co., J. H. Voss, manager, is building an addition on the northwest corner of its elevator that will add between 22,000 and 25,000 bus. to the plant's capacity, bringing its total capacity to about 60,000 bus. The new addition will be 25 x 20 ft. and 40 ft. high and is being rushed to completion.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n conducted "wheat field days" during the month in various sections of the state when demonstrations were presented, offering a series of lessons for improvement of Kansas wheat. Many dealers were in attendance at the sessions held June 15 at Abilene and Ottawa; June 16 at Great Bend; June 17: Beloit and Bennington; June 18: Concordia and Clay Center; June 20: Marysville and Belleville.

Salina, Kan.—Effective June 15, J. D. Tinklepaugh, former manager of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. branch here which was sold to James E. Bennett & Co., became co-manager with Wayne Forcade of the Goffe & Carkener, Inc., wire and cash grain office here. Harold Carlson, formerly in charge of the Goffe & Carkener office, has been transferred to Wichita, where he will work with Manager Gill.

Hutchinson, Kan.—D. B. Frazee, sales manager for the Security Elvtr. Co., Hutchinson, was elected pres. of the Hutchinson Board of Trade at the annual election June 7. C. C. Kelly, pres. of the William Kelly Milling Co., was chosen vice-pres. L. P. Collingwood, retiring pres., was chosen on the new directorate; other directors include H. A. Davis, A. W. Estes, H. C. Morton, C. W. Colby, C. D. Jennings and J. V. Fleming.

Brainerd (Whitewater p. o.), Kan.—Fred Hill has announced his leasing of the Brainerd Elevator property and states he will conduct a full elevator and feed business. Mr. Hill has been in charge of the elevator for several weeks. The plant was purchased last winter by Bill Richardson of Furley, who operated it for several months. He found, however, that the dust, which had forced him out of the business once before, was again proving injurious to his health.

Norton, Kan.—Between sixty and seventy representatives of Graham, Phillips, Norton and southern Nebraska counties were entertained at a dinner June 7 at the Kent hotel. The meeting was in charge of J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. An interesting and enlightening discussion of the importance of the recent federal crop insurance program to grain dealers took place with an explanatory address by Homer J. Henney of Manhattan, as an outstanding feature of the evening's program.

Eudora, Kan.—Quick action on the part of J. D. Adams, proprietor, and Dick Erwin, employe, of the Eudora Mill & Elvtr. Co., May 31, when lightning struck the mill, saved the company's buildings from destruction. Erwin was standing in the elevator driveway when he saw lightning strike a spout connecting the mill and elevator. Calling to Mr. Adams, the men hurried to investigate what damage had resulted, found the bolt had started a fire, and with water drawn from nearby barrels, had the blaze extinguished before any loss resulted.

Hillsboro, Kan.—Arnold Ebel is manager for the grain business of the Ebel brothers, Arnold, V. H., E. E. and Walter R., who have leased the 70,000 bus. elevator of the Hillsboro Roller Mills from Receiver A. D. Wiebe. The Messrs. Ebel are the sons of R. F. Ebel, former operator of the mills and the elevator, who turned the plant over to Banker Wiebe last fall, since which time it has stood idle. The 200-bbl. mill is being gradually dismantled, pieces of the machinery being sold. A 40-h.p. engine is being installed to run the re-opened elevator.

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Belmont, Kan.—Moore Grain Co., headed by R. C. Moore, is improving the handling capacity of its 35-year-old 12,000-bu. cribbed elevator by installing a 3-h.p. Strong-Scott type C Head Drive on the leg. The drive was purchased thru the White Star Co. Mr. Moore is taking his 23-year-old son, Don, in the business and has added gasoline and oil and a tank truck to make country rounds, to his side lines. He is installing 3,500 gallons of storage in underground tanks, two gasoline pumps at the front of his office, and has leased 25,000 gallons in bulk storage tanks on the Missouri Pacific siding.

Lindsborg, Kan.—A solicitor for a Chicago magazine subscription agency is claiming that all grain trade publications have been consolidated in the name of a Minneapolis monthly publication so that by subscribing to it grain dealers would be getting the Grain & Feed Journals in its new form; all of which is untrue. The semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated is the name of the merger of the Grain World, The Grain Dealers Journal, The American Elevator and Grain Trade and the Price Current Grain Reporter. When the swindlers come around with their misrepresentations, turn them out.

Bucklin, Kan.—Thieves entering the office of the Midwest Grain Co. the night of June 10 turned it topsy-turvy in an effort to find the day's receipts in cash, but were foiled because the cash was not concealed in the office. They escaped with only a few stamps and a couple of rolls of sales tax tokens. Less than a week after the Bucklin Co-operative Equity Exchange moved into the former office of the Gould Grain Co., whose plant it has leased to increase its storage facilities to 40,000 bu., thieves entered the office, broke open the safe, and escaped with \$51.45 in cash, leaving a number of uncashed checks which were in the safe. Finger-print experts were successful in getting a number of finger prints, and are hot on the trail of the thieves.

Copeland, Kan.—Riffe Bros., grain elevator operators in the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles, have taken over the big 500,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator here, under lease from the Copeland Co-operative Equity. The elevator, famous in the wheat area as the largest farmers owned elevator in the world, has been in litigation for several years over government loans made to the farmers organization and its subsequent bankruptcy. The Equity has been operating, but the elevator is under foreclosure now, with the Equity having an 18 month redemption period, in which the Riffe Bros. have leased from the Equity. Eugene Riffe will manage the plant. The Riffes are five brothers, Harry, Jess, George, Earl and Eugene, operating elevators in Texas County, Oklahoma and in Stratford, Tex. Manager Riffe announced it will be operated as a federal licensed warehouse and will either store or buy farmers' grain. The Equity Exchange is bending every effort towards redemption of the elevator within the 18 month period.

#### WICHITA LETTER

E. J. Minshall and G. D. Estes of the Midwest Grain Co., Hutchinson, have been elected to the Wichita Board of Trade.

### NEW MILL & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

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Harold Carlson, formerly in charge of the Salina office of Goffe & Carkener, has been transferred to Wichita and will work with Manager Gill.

The Mid-West Grain Co. of Hutchinson has opened an office in the Wheeler-Kelly-Hagney Bldg. This Gordon Estes operated company will be locally managed by E. A. Minshall.

Election of officers of the Wichita Board of Trade last month, besides naming A. W. Gill, pres., placed W. W. Wallis, vice-pres., and R. W. Payne, W. E. Root, A. E. Randle, and J. A. Woodside, directors.

Construction has begun on 10 tanks and 12 interstice bins that will add 360,000 bus. of storage space to the 750,000 bu. Public Terminal Elevator operated by Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. Conveyor belts at top and bottom of present concrete storage tanks will be extended to serve the new tanks. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

## KENTUCKY

Lancaster, Ky.—Lancaster Milling Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter & Grader, belt drive.

Leitchfield, Ky.—Winn & Tobin, of Irvington, recently bought the Leitchfield Milling Co. from the Leitchfield Deposit Bank and are making extensive repairs on the plant. They will start production of feeds and flour soon.

Auburn, Ky.—We have built this winter a new corn mill, modern in every way, capacity 35 bu. per hour, also a corn elevator of 3,500 bu. capacity that will work with mill. We have also added some warehouse space that was needed badly. — Auburn Roller Mills, Robbins Bros., Props.

## LOUISIANA

Lake Charles, La.—George Fredericks Brantley, manager of the Lake Charles Grain & Grocery Co., died June 6. Mr. Brantley operated the Louisiana Grain & Milling Co. for many years from 1917 prior to buying out the Lake Charles Grain & Grocery Co.

## MICHIGAN

Reed City, Mich.—The Kent Elvtr. Co. has installed a corn sheller.

Byron, Mich.—The Central Elvtr. Co. has installed a Nickle Crusher and Feeder.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has installed a feed mixer with a 5 h.p. motor.

Wheeler, Mich.—The Breckenridge Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a type B corn sheller.

Quincy, Mich.—John Gamby, 83, superintendent of the McKenzie Milling Co. for 38 years, died June 8.

Petoskey, Mich.—The Michigan Potato Growers Exchange has installed a type A corn sheller.

Jackson, Mich.—A. K. Zinn and Co. has installed a utility manlift, a sheller and an improved elevator head drive.

Atlas, Mich.—W. R. Endicott, owner and manager of the Atlas Mill property, has sold same to Charles Griggs of Grand Blanc.

Hillsdale, Mich.—The Hillsdale Co-operative Co. has installed a Nickle Crusher and Feeder and a 7½ h.p. motor in its feed mill.

Three Rivers, Mich.—A new magnetic separator was recently installed for the Three Rivers Co-operative Ass'n by White Sales Corp.

Oxford, Mich.—M. A. Kamm has installed a hammer mill with a built-in crusher and feeder and a built-in electromagnetic separator.

Ida, Mich.—A Sidney Corn Cutter and Grader and a 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor have been installed in the Ida Co-operative Co. elevator.

Constantine, Mich.—The Constantine Co-operative Co. has replaced the main elevator leg in its plant with a Kelly-Duplex pneumatic elevator system.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—George Wruble has installed a cleaner, a 40 bu. hopper scale, elevator legs and motors in a new warehouse addition to his feed mill.

East Gilead (Bronson p.o.), Mich.—A. J. Downing of Reading has purchased a building in this village and is remodeling it into a feed mill. The mill will be motor driven.

East Jordan, Mich.—The East Jordan Co-operative Co. has installed a No. 3 feed mixer driven by a 5-h.p. motor. It is also considering the installation of a hammer mill.

Munger, Mich.—A Blue Streak Hammer Mill and built-in electromagnetic separator have been installed at the Chatfield Milling Co. elevator. The mill is driven by a 25 h.p. motor.

Fairgrove, Mich.—The Caro Farmers Co-Op. Elvtr. Co. is speeding up its grain handling facilities with the installation of Calumet Super Capacity Cups, supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Yale, Mich.—The Yale Elvtr. Co. has installed a Strong-Scott reduction gear elevator head drive driven by a 3 h.p. fully enclosed motor and also a 1 h.p. fully enclosed motor to drive another elevator leg and 24 hand bean pickers.

Port Huron, Mich.—A Clow-Winter Reduction Gear Elevator Head Drive with backstop driven by a 5 h.p. G.E. fully enclosed motor has been installed in the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange plant.

Muir, Mich.—The Davarn Elvtr Co. at Pewamo recently purchased the Muir elevator and is making repairs there. The plant is under the management of Roger Davarn, one time Lyons township treas. The Davarn company operates elevators in Pewamo, Muir and Westphalia.

Kinde, Mich.—The contract for the construction of the super service station and warehouse for the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has been awarded to Henry Schoelas. The station, 75 x 32 ft., is to be built of white glazed brick. The warehouse will measure 30 x 40 ft. and will be at the back of the station.

Mulliken, Mich.—The elevator at this station was recently purchased by Lewis Cool of the Ryon Grain Co. and has been undergoing a considerable amount of remodeling. New equipment consists of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill, a Haynes Feed Mixer, and a Nickle Crusher and Feeder. The hammer mill is equipped with a built-in electromagnetic separator and there is an ammeter in the feed mill motor circuit.

Boyer City, Mich.—The Boyne City Co-operative Co., which recently suffered a total loss of its feed mill and warehouse by fire, has converted another warehouse which it owned into a feed mill. The new equipment consists of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a built-in electromagnetic separator, a Nickle Crusher and Feeder, a feed mixer, and a corn sheller. The machinery will be driven by fully enclosed electric motors. Additional equipment consists of a seed cleaner driven by a 2 h.p. motor, F. C. Dilworth, the former manager, is now in business for himself and Floyd Schneider is the new manager.

Owosso, Mich.—Notice of intention to appeal to the Supreme court in the case recently heard in Circuit Court at Corunna involving the now defunct Michigbean Co. has been filed with the county clerk, taken by Bert L. Bush, plaintiff and loser in the suit. A motion for a new trial was heard a few days prior, by Judge Collins, and denied, and the notice of appeal was then filed. Bush sued for the value of about 1,000 bus. of beans which he claimed to have left at the company's elevator here to be processed, and said that the defendants converted most of them to their own use. Judge Collins dismissed the case so far as all but two of the defendants were concerned, and directed a verdict of no cause for action against the other two. Defendants in addition to the company are: John Snyder, Fred Hayes, Herman Arnold, Earl Stone, Anton Vogl, Grover Baird and Glen Mills.

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## MINNESOTA

Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. sustained windstorm damages at its plant recently.

St. Clair, Minn.—Arthur Winkelman has installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Ulen, Minn.—A set of Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates is being installed in the driveway of Brown's Independent Elevator.

Westbrook, Minn.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Worthington, Minn.—The annual picnic of the South-western Minnesota Grain Managers Ass'n will be held at Chautauqua park here June 26.

Matawan, Minn.—Nick Dinneen, formerly manager of the J. G. Hunting elevator at Lime Spring, Ia., has been transferred to the local elevator.

Lake Benton, Minn.—The Atlas elevator is being moved from its site on Centre St. to a new location north of the George P. Saxauer elevator on Grant St.

Beltrami, Minn.—A new dump has been installed and general repairs made here for the Carl O. Lekve Grain Co. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Bricelyn, Minn.—A new addition, 11 x 12 ft., has been built at the Bricelyn Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator to be used as an office of H. F. Fromm, manager of the plant.

Moose Island (Herman p.o.), Minn.—Ole Brothen, who has been employed in a Benson elevator for a number of years, is now manager of the Moose Island elevator.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Feed grinding equipment will be installed by Arthur Wolff and Dano Dickinson in the Service Flour and Feed Store they have opened in the Doran Warehouse.

Alvarado, Minn.—Plans are being made to tear down and completely rebuild the Independent Elevator here. The National Elevator and Farmers Elevator here have been extensively repaired.

Boyd, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. is equipping its plant with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive, new Fairbanks-Morse Motor, and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Round Lake, Minn.—George L. Benson, for many years manager of the R. B. Anderson elevator here, has resigned to take over a new assignment as manager of the Farmers' elevator at Allendorf, Ia.

Duluth, Minn.—Joseph C. Gude, 83, a resident of the Head of the Lakes for the past 49 years and the builder of the first grain elevator here, died recently at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Treuthart.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Construction of a new grain elevator has been started by the Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n. The elevator is located at the corner of DeMers Ave. and Seventh St.

Fairfax, Minn.—A new leg was recently installed in the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator by T. E. Ibberson Co. New spouting and Strong-Scott Head Drives were included in the improvements added.

Bemidji, Minn.—The International Elvtr. Co., of Bemidji, has purchased the warehouse, stock and goodwill of the Cavalier Milling Co. The business will be continued under the same management of John C. Nielson.

Fosston, Minn.—Effective June 1, the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. became associated with the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, which has taken over the Farmers National Grain Corp. Henry Skatvold is manager of the Co-op. company.

Belgrade, Minn.—The Merchants & Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a new 20-ton, 28-ft. Fairbanks scale with a Strong-Scott Dump. A new Strong-Scott head drive was put on the leg. New Calumet buckets and new spouting were installed and other improvements were made. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Kandiyohi, Minn.—The completion of the new Kandiyohi Farmers Union Elevator was celebrated with "open house" Saturday, May 28. Operation of the business was suspended during the day and an interesting program starting at 1:30 p. m. was given, followed by coffee and lunch. Guest prizes were awarded during the afternoon.

Okabena, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new outside scale, larger and with more capacity than the old one.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the K. B. Arnberg hay and feed establishment. The loss is estimated at more than \$3,500.

LaSalle, Minn.—We recently installed another unit of a No. 3 Jay-Bee Hammer Mill with a 50-h.p. electric motor in our feed mill. We now have two of these No. 3 mills, a ton-mixer, and an oat huller in connection with our elevator. Hognenson Construction Co. made the recent installation.—LaSalle Farmers Grain Co.

Lanesboro, Minn.—The Lanesboro Grain Co., Leo B. Hager, manager, has installed a new and modern feed plant here. Extensive remodeling has been done in the old elevator, which was vacated last fall in favor of a new elevator and warehouse. A new feed mill, mixer, corn sheller and corn and wheat cracker and grader have been installed.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

New cleaning machinery has been installed at the Atkinson Milling Co.'s plant.

R. W. Hankinson, 40, Minneapolis, grain dealer, was killed in an automobile accident near Sauk Centre, Minn., recently. He was a representative of the Frank H. Higgins Grain Co.

Roy N. Pierson, 58, an executive of the Russell Miller Milling Co., died June 2 in Northwestern Hospital in Minneapolis. He joined Russell Miller in 1918, having charge of the mechanical side of the business.

Directors of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n named Ben C. McCabe of the International Elvtr. Co. pres. at the annual meeting. He succeeds M. R. Devaney, pres. since 1936. Other officers named were Howard I. McMillan, vice pres., and Capt. L. C. Webster, re-elected sec'y-treas.

The Board of Grain Appeals at Minneapolis and the Board of Grain Appeals at Duluth met in joint session in the office of the State Board of Grain Appeals at Minneapolis June 22 to establish Minnesota grades for all grains, flax, soybeans, alfalfa seed, sweet clover seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, timothy seed and millet seed for the ensuing crop year.

Paul Christensen of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, is the new head of the Minnesota chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents according to announcement from National Pres. E. J. Raether, also of Minneapolis. Mr. Christensen succeeds Jack Coughlin of Brooks Elvtr. Co. George Dunkelback of the same company is vice-pres., and M. M. Nixon, superintendent of the Ralston-Purina Co.'s plant, is sec'y.

Searle Mowat has succeeded James E. Larrowe as pres. of the Larrowe Milling Co., Larrowe Division of General Mills, Inc., following the latter's recent resignation. Mr. Mowat has been associated with the Larrowe company for 25 years, becoming sec'y in 1929. Mr. Larrowe will continue to serve as a member of the board of directors of General Mills, Inc. His active connection with the milling industry began in 1887 when, with his father and brother, he took part in the organization of the Larrowe Milling Co. Under his leadership the company built the feed manufacturing plant at Rossford, O., in 1913, replaced by the present mill and warehouse in 1920.

More than a month after fire destroyed the old Pillsbury elevator of the Andrews Grain Co. in southeast Minneapolis, firemen were called out May 31 to quench a new blaze in the smoldering grain and timbers. The fire broke out after a heavy downpour of rain, and continued blazing the entire following day. Untouched, the pile of wood and grain might continue to burn for years. Since the original fire, salvaging of the grain has been in progress and more than 100 cars have been moved out to the Delco, Union and Twin City "A" elevators where it is being dried, cleaned and sold for chicken feed. Standing walls and timbers make the work of clearing away the grain especially hazardous.

## MISSOURI

Perryville, Mo.—Perry County Milling Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex ½-ton capacity Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Chesterfield, Mo.—Chesterfield Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has purchased a one and one-half ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Higbee, Mo.—Gabriel Lynch, proprietor of the Lynch Feed & Produce Co., sold his business to W. H. Jones, Thomas Hill. Mr. Jones took possession June 1.—P.J.P.

Grand Pass, Mo.—The local P. D. Blake & Son elevator has been rented by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., who will operate it during the present season.

Vandalia, Mo.—William Haas, associated with his father, W. H. Haas, in the mill and feed business, and Miss Pauline Hamlett of Bowling Green were united in marriage June 4.—P.J.P.

Wakenda, Mo.—The local P. D. Blake & Son elevator will be operated by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., who recently rented the Blake elevators from the receiver of the latter company.

Warsaw, Mo.—J. O. Keith, who acquired the stock of C. A. Sartain in the Osage Milling Co., Inc., and reopened the mill in May, recently installed a 3-pr. high roll for processing corn.

Slater, Mo.—The family of Carl Bolte of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co., was in a serious automobile accident the latter part of April. Mrs. Bolte was confined to a hospital for some time, seriously injured, and her mother was fatally injured.

Cameron, Mo.—The Cameron Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a new hammer mill at its elevator. An important feature of the mill is a trap for taking out rock, metal or other foreign substances. M. T. Scott is manager of the plant.

Grandview, Mo.—The Grandview Feed Mills will be operated under the supervision of May Way Mills of Kansas City, in the future. Russell May, head of the local mill, is owner of the May Way Mills, formerly the Quisenberry Feed Products Co., thru a deal recently consummated.

Weatherby, Mo.—James Fitzgerald, who has owned and operated a feed and produce house here for many years, sold his entire equipment to produce dealers in Coffey, Mo., who moved all the machinery to Coffey. Mr. Fitzgerald is retiring from the business because of ill health.

Waverly, Mo.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has rented the local elevator formerly operated by P. D. Blake & Son, and will operate it during the wheat and corn season, leasing until May 1, 1939. The company is planning to build a loading dock here so as to ship grain by barge line, giving the locality additional shipping facilities.

Independence, Mo.—The May Grain Co., which has been both a wholesale and retail company, will operate in the future only as a retail mill. May Way Mills of Kansas City, is taking over the wholesale line. May Grain Co. will continue to operate the Dodson, Mo., plant but the Grandview mill will be under the supervision of May Way Mills.

Springfield, Mo.—Representatives of the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. and the Grain Processors Union have reached a settlement of the 10-months strike. Agreed upon as a basis of settlement was recognition of the union by the company, re-employment of both discharged union men and strikers, on a seniority basis, and agreement by both the union and the company to operate under a union contract. Other details are still being worked out.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Grain Exchange grain market broadcasting over radio station KFEQ, 680 kilocycles, includes the placing of early Liverpool cables on the air at 8:01 a. m. each business day. Other Exchange periods are the opening from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m.; second period 9:30 to 9:35 a. m.; third period 11:00 to 11:05 a. m.; fourth period 12:10 to 12:20, thru the option market close; the final period is from 2:10 to 2:20. Saturday periods are the same, except that the 12:10 is the final broadcast.

Carrollton, Mo.—The elevators belonging to P. D. Blake & Son at Carrollton, Wakenda, Waverly and Grand Pass have been rented to Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. by Charles S. Wright, receiver for the Blake company, with the approval of the Bankruptcy Court. This will give the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant company two elevators here and one at each of the other points. The rental contract covering both wheat and corn season, extends to May 1, 1939. Charles W. Blake will be in the employ of the company in the operation of its grain business in this locality.



Joplin, Mo.—Negotiations for the transfer of the old Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co. here to W. Wood Marshall of Kansas City, and associates have been completed and the new company formed, the Marco Mill & Grain Co., are now operating the business. The new owners at present have no plans for resuming operations of the flour mill, but will concentrate operations on feed manufacturing. However, complete rehabilitation of the milling property is already under way. In addition to the milling facilities there is grain storage capacity for approximately 200,000 bus.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Midland Flour Milling Co. of North Kansas City reported windstorm damages sustained at its plant June 6.

The will of Samuel C. Lee, 82-year-old Kansas City retired grain man, who died May 22, has been filed in probate court. It gives no estimate of the value of the estate.—P.J.P.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n of Kansas City has taken over country elevators in Kansas formerly operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp., now being liquidated, in the following towns: Colyer, Bogue, Dresden, Norton, Miltonvale, Sequin, Altaire, Wakeeney, Buffalo Park and Oranogue.

Operators of grain elevators on the Kansas side of Greater Kansas City, have filed with the Kansas Warehouse Commission and published new schedules of charges effective June 18, reducing storage charges on wheat warehoused for six months or more from 13 cents a bushel to 7 cents, with an added 1 cent a bushel for elevation and loading.

Formation of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Grain & Feed Co., Inc., has been announced, with Frank Farnen as vice-pres. of the new organization. The company takes over the grain and feed operations of the purchasing division of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, of which Mr. Farnen was manager. Extensive merchandising in grains and feeds will be carried on. Mr. Farnen was recently elected a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade. Headquarters of the company will be in the Dwight Bldg. annex of the Board of Trade. The Missouri Farmers Ass'n, of which William Hirth is pres., has more than 400 exchanges in the state.

A. C. Filbeck of the Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Fritz Hirschmann of the same company. L. R. Witham of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has also been elected to membership on transfer from Samuel L. Hassell, formerly of the Farmers National Grain Corp. now in process of liquidation. James W. Ringwald of Cargill, Inc., is applicant for membership on transfer from W. C. Fisher of Hastings, Neb. The membership sold at \$5,750, including transfer fee, an advance of \$500 over the previous sales. Mr. Ringwald was formerly in the Chicago office of Cargill, Inc., which took over the lease on the 2,600,000-bu. Missouri Pacific elevator in Kansas City June 1.

Samuel L. Hassell, formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp. has become associated with the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. in Kansas City.

Roy Browne, ass's supt. of Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.'s Santa Fe Elevator in Kansas City, was just elected head of the Kansas City District Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents for the coming year, succeeding T. C. Manning of Uhlmann Grain Co.'s Wabash & Katy Elevators. Mr. Browne is supported by Charles Peterson of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and W. G. Groseclose of Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp., as vice-pres., and by William H. Kamp of Ralston-Purina Co. as sec'y. New directors are E. I. Odell, of Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.; N. J. Hixson of Continental Grain Co.; F. J. McDermott of Norris Grain Co.; P. A. Kier of Southwestern Milling Co.; Claude Darby of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and R. Manning of Uhlmann Grain Co.

Russell May, formerly of Grandview, Mo., has purchased the property and brands of the Quisenberry Feed Products Co. of Kansas City, and will operate the company in the future as the May Way Mills. Mr. May, for the past several years, has been the head of the Grandview Feed Mills. His father, Nephi May, is pres. of the May Grain Co. of Independence, Mo. The company has been operated by the May family since 1884. May Way Mills is taking over the wholesale line of the May Grain Co., consisting of Mer-Made and Quisenberry feeds. The company will operate in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The Grandview mill will be under the supervision of May Way Mills. There is no connection, other than family relationship, of the officers of the May Way Mills and May Grain Co.

#### MONTANA

Pendroy, Mont.—John Lewis, local elevator operator, died after a brief illness of pneumonia.

Great Falls, Mont.—T. D. Barry has resigned his position as pres. and manager of the Royal Milling Co. here, subsidiary of General Mills, Inc.

Kalispell, Mont.—Duncan McCarthy, for the last six years elevator man for the Kalispell Feed & Grain Co., will be a candidate for sheriff in the primaries on the Republican ticket.

Billings, Mont.—A grain storage shed owned by the Occident Elvtr. Co. along the Northern Pacific railroad right of way was damaged by fire of unknown origin. The loss is estimated at \$100. E. C. Janke is superintendent of the elevator company.

Townsend, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co.'s Townsend elevator was destroyed by fire with an estimated loss of \$9,000. A. F. Stroebehn, assistant manager of the company at Great Falls, informed Al Schwab here the elevator would be replaced immediately. The loss is covered by insurance.

Missoula, Mont.—Mitchell, Lewis & Staver company of Oregon has been incorporated, formed to sell, buy, manufacture and import all kinds of grain, hardware, agricultural implements, real estate, livestock and other articles. Capitalized at \$350,000, and is composed of 7,000 shares; principal owners, W. H. Mitchell, G. W. Staver, G. L. Walker, Frank L. Brown and F. W. Mitchell. Local agent is Howard Toole.

#### NEBRASKA

Adams, Neb.—Don Foster, of Ellis, is new manager at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant. He has moved his family here.

Hildreth, Neb.—The Sam Beadle Elvtr. Co. has undergone extensive repairs, including new hoppers, dump grates and driveway, and is now in readiness for the harvest season.

Wabash, Neb.—The Wabash Grain Co. elevator is being improved. The approaches to the unloading pit have been graded and gravel spread on the driveway. Frank Marshall is the proprietor.

Octavia, Neb.—W. G. Horst has purchased the elevator he has been managing, the W. G. Horst Elvtr. Co. plant, from a York firm. The elevator was formerly owned by the Updyke Grain Corp. of Omaha.

Elmwood, Neb.—The Farmers Union Ass'n of Murdock, to become a co-operative, has amended its articles of incorporation and changed its name to The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. of Murdock, Neb.

Blair, Neb.—A new feed mixer of double capacity of that formerly used has been installed at the Blair Feed Mill. The new mixer has a 2,000-lb. capacity. Both mixers will be in use at the mill.

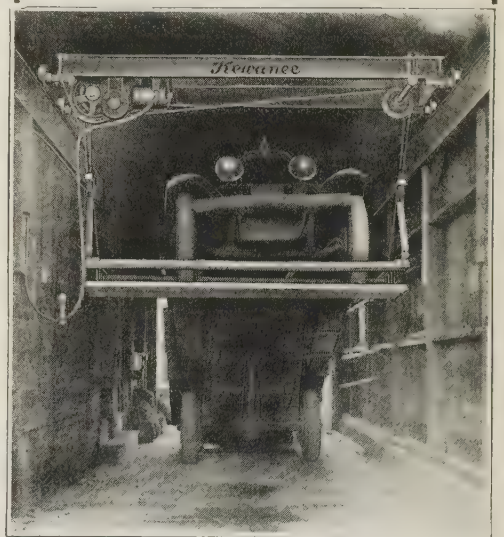
Ceresco, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has installed a new 10 h.p. motor overhead in the driveway at its plant to take the place of the old gas engine used to operate the elevator machinery.

Herman, Neb.—E. W. Burdic is the new manager of the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator. The plant has undergone a course of remodeling during the past few weeks and additional bin capacity has been added.

Hansen, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elevator has been sold to the Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., to settle the estate of the late William J. Hynes, Jr., the Kansas City company taking possession June 15.

Bellwood, Neb.—Gerald Ehernberger has sold his elevator, the Golden West Grain Co., to the Farmers Grain Co., and the latter firm will operate both elevators here. Mr. Ehernberger had operated the plant for the past two years.

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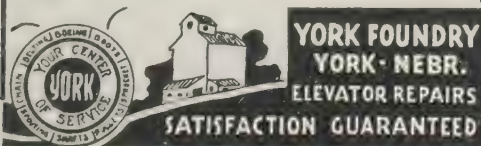
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Filley, Neb.—Walter Boyd, of Lancaster, Kas., has been elected manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator to succeed W. G. McCue, who recently accepted a similar position at Burchard. He assumed charge of the plant June 11.

Wilcox, Neb.—S. M. Beadle of the Beadle Grain Co. has overhauled his elevator here and at Hildreth in anticipation of the coming season. New hoppers have been made, dump grates put in and driveways improved, to care for the rush anticipated when the new crop of small grain matures.

Lorton, Neb.—An Otoe County chapter of the Nebraska Grain Belt Liberty League was organized here June 2. Henry Weltensick was elected pres.; C. H. Damme, vice-pres., and William Beatty, sec'y, all residents of Lorton. Carl Tefft of Avoca, pres. of the state organization, presided.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elevator has been purchased by the Russell Grain Co. of Kansas City and the name changed to the Giltner Grain Co. J. R. McNeff, acting manager since the first of the year, will continue as manager. He had assisted the former manager, Ed. Flores, for the past two years.

Schuyler, Neb.—Gerald Ehernberger, of the Golden West Grain Co., who recently sold his elevators at Columbus and Bellwood, will devote his entire time in the future to his plants here and at Rogers. He will be assisted in the local plant by his son, Lumir J., who was associated with him in Columbus the past five years, and who has recently moved his family from Columbus to Schuyler.

Gering, Neb.—A large addition is being added to the Chester B. Brown bean elevator plant, the contract for the building having been let recently to T. C. Reeder & Son. The structure will be of frame galvanized iron construction and will be 96 x 96 ft. and 28 ft. high in the center. It will join the present building on the south and will provide increased storage facilities for the firm.

Superior, Neb.—The joint meeting of Nebraska and Kansas grain dealers held here July 14 at Hotel Nebraskan commanded good attendance in spite of heavy rains. Among the speakers were Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; William Talbot, supervisor of the government wheat insurance plan for the Southwest, and crop reporter R. O. Cromwell, of Lamson Bros. & Co.

Columbus, Neb.—E. L. Tredway of Richland, who two months ago purchased the Golden West Grain Co. elevator here from Gerald Ehernberger, assumed charge of the business June 1. Mr. Tredway had been employed in the Richland elevator of the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n for the past 15 years. He will operate the Columbus elevator under the name of Columbus Grain Co. Mr. Ehernberger bot the Columbus elevator from the estate of Gus Schroeder in August, 1929. His son, Lumir J., was associated with him in conducting the business. Both men will devote their time, in the future, to the conduct of the Golden West Grain Co. elevators at Schuyler and Rogers.

York, Neb.—Grain dealers from York and surrounding counties held a banquet at the McCloud hotel Wednesday evening, June 15, when pertinent problems of the grain trade were discussed. Speakers were J. N. Campbell, of Lincoln, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Ass'n; Harry S. Clark, grain inspector at the Omaha Grain Exchange; Loys Smith of the state department of agriculture at Lincoln; Elton Lux of the state extension service; Ray F. Quinn, manager of the York county credit bureau; and Frank Rutherford, of Omaha, sec'y of the Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n. Theo. Counter and Herb Rasmussen of York and J. S. Laurie of McCool made up the com'te in charge of arrangements.

Superior, Neb.—Scouler-Bishop Grain Co. is building a 120,000 bu. storage elevator just east of the company's present terminal elevator. The new structure is being built entirely of concrete and will be apart from the present elevator, connected only with screw conveyors that will carry the grain into the new elevator bins and back to the head house for loading purposes. The new elevator will consist of six circular tanks, 14 ft. 6 inches in diameter and 105 ft. high, and five interstice bins of irregular shapes. A full basement approximately 30x45 ft. will furnish additional storage space. The capacity of the new structure, while not so tall as the present terminal, will have twice the latter's capacity. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

Bradshaw, Neb.—E. A. White, of Bradshaw, was elected pres. of the York County Grain Belt Liberty League organization at a meeting held June 7; C. A. Foltz, Benedict, vice-pres., and G. R. Walkup of York, sec'y-treas. Two resolutions were unanimously approved. One calls for the repeal of the farm bill and the other directs the county sec'y to forward copies of it to Pres. Roosevelt, Sec'y Henry A. Wallace and to members of the Nebraska Congressional delegation.

Lincoln, Neb.—The railway commission has licensed seventeen elevators as public grain warehouses. The licensed firms, with the amount of their bonds, follow: Salisbury & Almquist, Elwood, \$3,000; Martell Grain Co., Martell, \$1,000; Black Brothers Flour Mill, \$5,000; R. E. Casselman, Douglas, \$3,000; William Burke and Son, Hickman, \$2,000; Thelen Grain Co., Wood River, \$1,000; Holdrege Roller Mills, \$10,000; L. F. Ellermer, Swanton, \$2,000; R. L. Thompson, Gresham, \$2,000; Robinson Grain Co., Adams, \$2,000; Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, Omaha, \$2,000; Marquette Elvtr. Co., \$2,000; F. S. Davey Grain Co., Malcolm, \$3,000; Gibbon Roller Mills, \$4,000; Orr Brothers, Clay Center, \$1,000; Sullivan Grain Co., Denton, \$2,000; Butler-Weish Grain Co., Nebraska City, \$2,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—Herbert E. Gooch, Sr., pres. of the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co., and prominent business and civic leader of Lincoln, was found dead in the bathroom of his home Saturday morning, June 11. Doors to the room were locked, and when forced open by his son, Herbert Gooch, Jr., the body was found on the bathroom floor, a bullet hole in the right temple; powder burns were on Mr. Gooch's hands and a gun, with one shell exploded, lay beside him. He was born in Chicago, but with the removal of his parents to St. Paul, Minn., grew up in the latter city. In 1904 Mr. Gooch entered the grain business in Duluth and in the following year moved to Lincoln where he established a grain and stock brokerage office. In 1908 he founded the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. He bought a small mill with a capacity of 250 bbls. a day and, in 1910, enlarged it to 750 bbls. a day capacity. In 1920 it was enlarged to 2,000 bbls. a day. In 1917 he opened a bakery and macaroni factory and in 1930 built a feed mill. That same year he bot a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade and affiliated with Winthrop & Mitchell. At the time of his death, besides being pres. of Gooch & Co., he was pres. of its affiliated enterprises, including Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co., the Gooch Food Products Co., and the Gooch & Co. brokerage house.

#### OMAHA LETTER

E. L. Cahill, Omaha grain man, is seriously ill of pneumonia at St. Joseph's hospital.

A new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale is being installed by the Granger Elvtr. Co. at its Omaha plant.

A. G. Ellick, of Omaha, was elected pres. of the New Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, formed May 31 by representatives of Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha Chamber of Commerce and Nebraska College of Agriculture. Fred Siefer, former agricultural agent of Nemaha county, was named sec'y. Purpose of the organization, to improve the milling quality and yield of Nebraska grains, particularly wheat.

Application of the West Central Co-operative Grain Co. of Omaha, successors to the Farmers West Central Grain Co., for a permit to sell \$75,000 worth of stock to co-operative elevators has been approved by the state bureau of securities. The authorization is contingent upon the consummation of a \$250,000 loan from the revolving fund of the FCA after \$30,000 in stock is sold. It was further stipulated in the permit that the company also carry out the provisions of the application; that it be able to borrow an additional \$450,000 from the Bank for Co-operatives, a federal institution, on an open account, and an additional \$2,300,000 on warehouse receipts. The permit provides that all agreements entered into for financing the company must be filed in the office of the bureau of securities, also a list of all stock sales, and that the stock can be sold only to co-operative grain companies or ass'ns. The company began completion of plans for operation of elevators in Omaha, Fremont and Kearney. Manager Lee Quimby announced in Omaha June 9. At the time the permit to issue and sell stock was issued by the director of state bureau of securities, Paul Jones, Mr. Jones overruled the objections raised to issuance of the stock by Joy M.

Hackler, Omaha grain dealer, who charged that the new concern is without actual assets, and that purchase of its stock is hazardous. It was at the hearing on the Hackler objections Mr. Quimby announced the leasing by the company of the Great Western Elevator at Omaha, a large storage elevator at Fremont and a smaller one at Kearney.

#### NEW YORK

Painted Post, N. Y.—Hodgman Flour Mill is to be discontinued and the building demolished.

New York, N. Y.—Robert P. Boylan of Clement, Curtis & Co., and former pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been elected chairman of the New York Stock Exchange com'te which has been organized to assist unemployed brokerage house workers in obtaining employment during these difficult times in Wall St.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fire which had been smoldering for several days in a bin of soybeans at the Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp. finally was put out by firemen after it threatened to get out of control. Firemen joined elevator employes in removing soybeans thru a bottom chute. Originally the bin held 300 tons of beans. All but 50 tons were removed. Spontaneous combustion was given as the reason for the fire.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the New York Produce Exchange, June 6, Robert F. Straub, vice-pres. of Bunge North American Grain Corp., was elected pres.; Laurel Duval, chief grain inspector of the Exchange, was elected vice-pres., and Clifford B. Merritt was re-elected treas. L. G. Leverich was re-elected trustee of the gratuity fund. Mr. Straub has been active in the affairs of the exchange for many years, serving on the board of managers from 1927 to 1930 and for the past two years as vice-pres. and chairman of the finance com'te.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Drayton, N. D.—Oscar Almlie, 49, local grain dealer, died recently.

Hunter, N. D.—Ed Staska, of Cummings, is the new manager of the Hunter Grain Co.

Landa, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. reopened for business on June 1 with Lester Strom as manager.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Work has started on the new elevator being built here by the Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n.

Steele, N. D.—R. D. Olney, of Valley City, has moved to Steele and has taken over the management of the Occident Elevator Co.

Buxton, N. D.—Arlo Arneson is manager of the Buxton Grain & Potato Co., succeeding Carl Gunlickson who recently resigned.

Cavalier, N. D.—The Cavalier Milling Co. has sold its local elevator to the National Atlas Elvtr. Co., who will continue to operate it.

Litchville, N. D.—Plans for the reopening of the Farmers Elevator are being made here by A. V. Dahl, former manager, who again will be in charge.

Rugby, N. D.—Fire of unknown origin recently damaged the grain and building of the Independent Elvtr. Co., managed by Morris Monger.

Langdon, N. D.—H. E. Wickland, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at Carbury, is now manager of the Cargill, Inc. plant here.

Dahlen, N. D.—The J. H. Fisch Co. has been awarded a contract to build a new annex for the Farmers' Elvtr. Co. here. The annex will be iron-clad. Work will begin soon.

Crystal, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is improving its plant with the installation of a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive, and Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Lynchburg (Durbin p.o.), N. D.—The Lynchburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. was the victim of burglars recently, the thieves forcing an entrance to the company's office and taking \$34.67.

Embsen, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. is improving its grain receiving facilities with the installation of new Atlas Rubber Covered Elevator Belt and Calumet Super Capacity Chups.

Carbury, N. D.—H. E. Wickland, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator here for the past few months, has moved to Langdon, N. D., where he will take charge of an elevator for Cargill, Inc.



Hunter, N. D.—Frank Pete, who has been in charge of the feed department of the International Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeded M. H. Rutten as manager. Mr. Rutten has received a promotion.

Fargo, N. D.—New members admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota during May are Farmers Elvtr. Co., Argusville; Amenia Seed & Grain Co., Amenia; Mott Mill & Elvtr. Co., Mott.

Cando, N. D.—H. L. Conoway has purchased the Farmers Co-operative Elevator in Cando. Mr. Conoway will continue in active management of the business, which will be known as the Townner County Grain Co.

Anselm, N. D.—The old Andrews grain elevator building of Lisbon, now owned by the Monarch Elevator Co., is to be moved to Anselm to be erected on the site of the elevator which burned here about a year ago.

Hatton, N. D.—S. E. Olson, of Driscoll has been appointed manager of the Hatton Farmers Elevator to succeed J. H. Gullickson, who has accepted a position as chief elevator accountant for the state board of railroad commissioners.

Michigan, N. D.—Milton F. Swanston, pioneer North Dakota grain man, died unexpectedly on June 4, at his home here. He was 71 years old. He had served as manager of the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator in Devils Lake, later moving to Michigan where he opened a grain business.

Larimore, N. D.—The Elk Valley Farms Co. is building additional storage in connection with its elevator unit. Machinery, which is being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co., will include 20-inch belt conveyors above and below the tanks, all roller bearing equipped and operated by Master Gear Head Motors.

Bismarck, N. D.—Appointment of J. H. Gullickson, Farmers' Elevator manager at Hatton, to succeed C. B. Nupen, chief elevator accountant, who resigned, was announced by the State Railroad Commission. Mr. Nupen resigned to accept a position with the Van Dusen-Harrington Commission Co. of Minneapolis.

Rolla, N. D.—Work of constructing a new office building at the Farmers elevator is under way. The building will be 16x2 ft. in size and the offices will be raised to the level of the drive. A front office 12x16 ft. and a rear office 10x10 ft. will be provided. The elevator proper is also being repaired and will be repainted.

Grand Forks, N. D.—An operating loss of \$97,000 in the state mill and elevator at Grand Forks for the year 1937 and a total loss of \$475,000 for that period will be shown in the forthcoming state audit report compiled by J. M. Shirk, auditor for the state board of auditors, it is reported. The \$475,000 loss for the year compares with total losses in 1933 of \$174,000; 1934 \$142,000; 1935 \$116,146; and 1936 \$722,446. Gross income for 1937 was \$4,177,000. A. J. Scott has been general manager of the mill since January 4, 1937. He succeeded A. F. Bonzer, Jr., who was manager from March, 1935.

## OHIO

Mt. Hope, O.—Elliott & Fishburn recently installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Wooster, O.—Elliott & Fishburn are installing two new one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixers in their plant here.

Elmore, O.—Machinery equipment for the recently completed Elmore elevator was furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Washington Court House, O.—The new 350,-000 bu. capacity fireproof grain elevator of the Gwinn Milling Co. has been completed.

Shreve, O.—Over 300 persons attended the opening of the Shreve Milling Co. May 20, guests of Messrs. Troyer and Gerber, the proprietors.

Arcanum, O.—We have installed a new pair of 15-ton Fairbanks Scales, platform 22x9 ft., and also a new grain loader.—John Smith Grain Co.

Ludlow Falls, O.—S. J. Rudy & Son have installed the large Eureka Cleaner with Buhler drive which they bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Haviland, O.—Haviland Grain Co. has installed the steel conveyor elevator, head drive and electric motors bought recently from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Marion, O.—Betty Zane Corn Products, Inc., formed to manufacture and distribute food products; capital, \$75,000. The new firm's principals are John A. Abel, Roy Abel, A. G. Birch.

Edison, O.—George M. Howard, 83, retired hay and grain dealer, died May 31.

Ottawa, O.—The Ohio Sugar Co. has recently put into operation its new alfalfa dehydrating plant where 75 tons of green alfalfa are processed daily, producing 25 tons of meal. The plant is modern in every respect.

West Mansfield, O.—L. W. Tamplin of DeGraff has leased the West Mansfield Elevator, taking over the business June 1. C. J. Wootton, who has operated the elevator for the past twenty years, has retired from active business.

## OKLAHOMA

Watonga, Okla.—Wheeler Bros. reported windstorm damages sustained June 6.

Orienta, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator is installing Calumet Super Capacity Buckets.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. sustained windstorm damages at its local plant June 6.

Clinton, Okla.—W. C. McDonald, experienced in milling business, is seriously considering the organization of a flour mill here.

Enid, Okla.—Farmer elevator managers of Oklahoma met at Enid May 27 to discuss the wheat crop insurance plan and the storage facilities that will be required.

Duke, Okla.—Troy Warren has accepted the position of manager of the Adair-Morton Grain Co., entering upon his duties June 1. He had been managing a gin at Humphreys.

Enid, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. has been organized, capital stock \$100,000. Organizers, Glen Willis Johnston, Kingfisher; Dale Hoyt Johnston, Olive N. Johnston, Enid.

Claremore, Okla.—The new elevator being erected by Whitford & Edmiston on the east side of Missouri Pacific tracks is almost completed. The plant will be operated by electrical power.

Cherokee, Okla.—Wolcott & Lincoln of Kansas City have taken over the former Red Star Elevator. The plant is being given a complete overhauling in preparation for opening wheat purchases.

Carter, Okla.—The Carter Grain Co., a new firm here, has erected a loading machine on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas tracks, preparatory to entering the grain business when harvest starts. Ray Clark is manager of the new firm.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Shannon Feed Co. has recently completed its new mill and elevator, one of the largest and most modern of its kind in the southwest. In speaking of the company's effort to diminish the fire hazard of the plant, aiming especially at dust explosion dangers, Mr. Shannon said: "We used a new method in building the elevator. In most elevators no air reaches the grain. We built our crib bins with 2x6 lumber laid in such a fashion that air circulates constantly thru the stored grain, making the cribs almost 'burst-proof.'" The mill is built so it can be enlarged when necessary. The feed mill doubles the company's capacity for manufacturing and processing feeds. Roy Elam will manage the new mill and elevator. Headquarters of the company now automatically comes to Tulsa with the erection of the new mill. The company operates a large wholesale and retail feed store here.

Frederick, Okla.—Grain dealers of Tillman county have issued a statement warning wheat growers against harvesting green wheat and bringing it to market. The announcement came after a meeting of buyers from Frederick and other county points held here May 30.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Enid Elvtr. Corp. has leased the Born Grain Co. elevator and has placed Cecil Messenger, formerly of Hillsdale, in charge as manager. Mr. Messenger is overhauling the elevator equipment in preparation of the coming harvest. The firm will also handle feeds.

Sayre, Okla.—Work has started on the new elevator being erected by Alba Paddock in readiness for the wheat harvest. Mr. Paddock will build an elevator with sufficient pits and only large enough to take care of an average crop this year, and then enlarge it from year to year. New scales have been installed and other new equipment will be added as rapidly as the project progresses. Mr. Paddock has leased the woodworking shop that has been located on the site of the elevator and has converted it into a feed store and office. He plans to remodel it and make several improvements. A custom mill is to be constructed on the site near the railroad tracks after the elevator project has been completed. Coal and feed storage houses will be built at a later date. Mr. Paddock has moved all of his elevator equipment from the old McGrath elevator where he formerly operated his business before that structure was bot recently by Oscar Ewton, local grain dealer, a part of the machinery to be used in equipping the new elevator. Mr. Paddock will continue to operate his cream and produce station west of the court house. Mr. Ewton will operate the McGrath Elevator along with the Ewton Elevator on North Broadway during the coming harvest. Both elevators are now being repaired, remodeled and new equipment is being installed.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Worley, Ida.—Jack Roberts is building 100 ft. of warehouse on his local station.

Sprague, Wash.—J. G. Peyton is equipping his elevator with a Howell Duplex Safety Manlift.

Craigmont, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co. is installing a Howell Duplex Safety Manlift.

Opportunity, Wash.—Jack Finch and Fred N. Aslin have taken over the Zono Products Co. and renamed it the Zono Feed Co.

Nez Perce, Ida.—T. E. Robinson is installing two Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scales, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Cunningham, Wash.—The O'Neill Grain Co. of Spokane, M. J. O'Neill, manager, is building a 50,000 bus. capacity cribbed elevator here.

American Falls, Ida.—The Sperry Elvtr. Co. recently built an addition to the elevator and redecorated the interior of the structure.

Rocklyn, Wash.—A "twister" of wind demolished the former Rocklyn Farmers Grain Co. warehouse, purchased recently by the Grange Milling Co., and workmen engaged in remodeling the building narrowly escaped injury. The building, 40x140 ft., was being placed in readiness for the harvest. It probably will be rebuilt immediately.

# "RANDOLPH"

## OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

### The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

## THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

# O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.



Setters (Worley p.o.), Ida.—Jack Roberts is adding 100 ft. of warehouse space to his local station by erection of a new addition to the present building.

Lind, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain Co. has started razing a part of its elevator to make room for a 60,000-bu. warehouse, to cost \$16,000. Contract was let for the structure to Con Eckert.

Eugene, Ore.—The Oregon Seed & Feed Co. has leased the city warehouse at West Sixth St. and is remodeling it for a bonded warehouse to store hay and grain. Hay grinding and molassizing and seed cleaning machinery is being installed.

Lewiston, Ida.—A leaking can of fish oil saturated the sawdust insulation at the Prairie flouring mill and caused spontaneous combustion with resultant fire the afternoon of May 25. The blaze was easily extinguished, damage amounting to about \$20.

Jerome, Ida.—Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co. has secured a permit to erect a 60x100 ft. addition to the Farmers Elevator here, to increase the plant's present storage space and to be used principally for bean warehousing. The new construction will also include a basement.

Fairfield, Wash.—Charles F. Martin has assumed the duties of manager of the Farmers Alliance Warehouse & Elevtr. Co. He has been employed by the firm in other capacities for many years. E. Bacon of Spokane and Arthur Rieske have been added to the company's force, the former as salesman and the latter as book-keeper.

Grangeville, Ida.—Faulty wiring caused a fire, recently, that threatened to destroy the T. E. Robinson Grain Warehouse Co. warehouse and elevator. Quick action of Ed Marker, who brought the blaze under control with a hand extinguisher before arrival of the fire department, prevented a possible heavy loss of buildings and contents.

Colfax, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain Elevtr. Co. has been given a permit to construct bulk grain storage facilities of concrete and lumber in conjunction with the company's present warehouse, part of which latter would be razed. Marshall Thomas, local agent for the Milwaukee company, explained present plans for the structure, however, were tentative.

Huntsville, Wash.—Orville Fullerton and sons, Lawrence and Wayne, purchased the Huntsville mill at the treas.'s sale May 20. Mr. Fullerton has been associated with the mill off and on for the past 33 years, first going to work for Corbett Bros. in 1905. For the past several years since the Walla Walla Farmers Agency ceased operations, he has conducted a feed business in the mill. He will continue this feed business but will sell the flour mill machinery.

Unlontown, Wash.—Centennial Flour Mills Co. has started construction of a grain elevator. W. J. Morrell has the contract for the 75,000-bu. house and will have it ready for the 1938 grain crop according to W. L. Potter, local agent for the Centennial Company. The site for the new structure is on the ground occupied by the old Seattle Grain Co. warehouse, a part of which was torn down. The new elevator will be of crib construction and will be equipped with the latest type of machinery to facilitate handling of bulk grain, and a portion of the warehouse will be used in the handling of sacked grain.

## PENNSYLVANIA

White Haven, Pa.—The White Haven Milling Co. has added a W-W Grinder to its equipment.—C. S. W.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Louis Rosenberg has just recently purchased a one ton Kelly Duplex Motor driven Feed Mixer.

Plymouth, Pa.—The Miner-Hillard Milling Co. of this place has sold its feed mill to a furniture manufacturer.—C. S. W.

Scranton, Pa.—Alfred Tappen, owner of the Scranton Flour & Grain Co., fell and broke his leg in three places.—C. S. W.

Spring Mills, Pa.—A. J. Herbster of Laurelton, Pa., has added the flour and feed mills of this place to his other plants.—C. S. W.

Ardmore, Pa.—W. M. Anderson, widely known in feed industry and formerly with the Albert Dickinson Co. and the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., both of Chicago, is now representing White Laboratories, Inc., in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and southern New Jersey.

Elkview, Pa.—Elwood Chambers has just recently purchased a one ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Schuler (Weatherly p.o.), Pa.—M. E. Herr is increasing the capacity of his flour mill from 35 to 100 bbls. He is also adding to his storage and expects to have the work completed by July 10.—C. S. W.

Wapwallopen, Pa.—The power house of the Heller Milling Co. was destroyed by fire caused by an overturned blow torch. Earl Heller, proprietor, has a Diesel Engine for emergencies so there was no interruption of business.—C. S. W.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Spain, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator in Spain is being remodeled.

Loyalton, S. D.—The Loyalton elevator was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Iroquois, S. D.—The National Atlas Elevtr. Co. is installing a new Howell Steel Boot Tank and Boot.

Okaton, S. D.—A new 20-ton 26x9 ft. Soweigh Dump Scale has been installed by the Okaton Grain Co.

Hetland, S. D.—T. C. Solem has sold his grain elevator here and the business has been discontinued.

Cresbard, S. D.—Windstorm damages sustained June 3 were reported by Cresbard Co-operative Elevtr. Co.

Irene, S. D.—E. F. Hedeem, formerly of Beresford, S. D., is now manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. plant here.

Menno, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. is installing a 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Dump Scale in its elevator. The driveway is also being improved with a set of Howell sectional steel dump grates.

Flandreau, S. D.—Lee Baldwin, of Sioux City, recently moved to Flandreau to become local manager for Fleischman Malting Co. Mr. Baldwin for the past three years has been district manager for a line of elevators owned by the Fleischman Co. in territory between Sioux City and Sioux Falls.

Badger, S. D.—A. C. Miller, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., was the victim of a peculiar accident that landed him in the Watertown hospital for several days recently. Confusing a partially filled bin of corn with a well filled bin of wheat, Mr. Miller stepped into the bin, dropping thirty ft. onto the corn. No bones were broken, but the shock of the fall, together with bruises, necessitated his removal to the hospital.

## SOUTHEAST

Brookhaven, Miss.—A plan is being worked out by officials of the Chamber of Commerce and interested parties to establish a \$75,000 feed and fertilizer mill here.

Selma, Ala.—Chamber of Commerce members are considering and discussing the feasibility of locating a soybean plant. The plan is being promoted by Mr. Wolfe, who has been in Selma for several weeks.

Cheswald, Del.—The Del-Mar-Pa Milling Co., recently reorganized, is planning to rebuild the mill to increase its capacity to make cornmeal, feeds and flour. Water power from a private lake is used for operating machinery.

## TENNESSEE

New Providence, Tenn.—The mill of the Winters Milling Co. was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on June 7.

Memphis, Tenn.—Walter Nichols Sloan, 75, former grain man, resident of Memphis for 25 years, died May 25, after an illness of ten days.

Englewood, Tenn.—After being closed down for several years the Englewood Milling Co. has been remodeled and reopened for crushing of feeds, meal, etc.

## TEXAS

Burkburnett, Tex.—R. W. Kent of Burkburnett has bot the Burkburnett Milling Co. of D. M. Morris.

Denton, Tex.—J. N. Rayzor, who retired several years ago after many years as manager of the old Alliance Milling Co., passed away at his home June 4.

Lockney, Tex.—We have taken over the South Plains Grain Co. of Lockney, Tex.—Lockney Gin & Elevtr. Co.

Groom, Tex.—A traveling solicitor using the name, B. H. Mathies, sold me two calculators and I paid him \$5.00, but have not heard a thing more from him.—John Ray.

Childress, Tex.—John R. Scott Mill & Elevator, has succeeded Scott & Walling. Mr. Clyde Sherwood is active manager of the plant. John sticks around when not out following a bird dog.

Crowell, Tex.—Self Grain Co. of Crowell have finished construction of a large fire-proof metal ware house suitable for holding wheat or cotton. They have also completed a new elevator at Benjamin.

Spur, Tex.—The Spur Grain Elevator, first to be built in this county, has been rushed to completion and has opened for business. Graham Mill & Elevtr. Co. is the owner of the new house, with George S. Link, Jr., manager.

Huntoon, Tex.—Construction on the new elevator being built by Fred Tarbox and John Fletcher is being rushed to completion to be ready for use by the beginning of harvest. The elevator will have a capacity of 25,000 bus.

Southmayd, Tex.—The Southmayd Co-operative Co. has agreed to buy the gin plant if a loan filed with the co-op. bank at Houston is approved. The plant includes a feed mill, an oil agency, a lumber yard and a truck and several acres of land.

Spearman, Tex.—The Liske Grain Co. has leased the Spearman Equity Exchange elevator and will open for business the latter part of June. Homer Harrison, an experienced grain man, will be in charge. H. E. Hoover is pres. of the Liske company.

Sequin, Tex.—Joe Gibbs, who for many years was active manager of Sequin Mill & Power Co., has resigned to look after his other interests. D. E. Camiade, formerly with Texas Star Mills at Galveston, is in charge. Ben Schmidt is still connected with the mill.

Perryton, Tex.—The Liske Grain Co. of Canadian has purchased the North Grain Co. from Mrs. J. M. North. The elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bus. P. D. Thiessen, formerly employed by the Perryton Equity Exchange, is manager of the new firm. Merchandise will be added later. The Liske Grain Co. has elevators in operation at Lord, Booker, Perryton, and is dickering for an elevator in Spearman.

### FORT WORTH LETTER

Fort Worth, Tex.—W. O. Brackett, Brackett Grain Co., a veteran in the grain business, is at home suffering an attack of pleurisy.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Harry Johnson, for many years engaged in the grain business here, is now connected with Transit Grain & Commission Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fritz Hirschmann of the Uhlmann Grain Co. has been transferred from Kansas City to the company's Fort Worth office.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Chas. H. Hitch, effective flour broker of Fort Worth, is using a cane these days, but not for ornamental purposes, as old "rheumatics" has him in its clutches. Charlie still manages to save his "jick" in the pitch games, however.

### HOUSTON LETTER

Houston, Tex.—Sam Strader, formerly engaged in grain business in Fort Worth, is now with the Houston Milling Co., assisting Mr. Reiner in the Grain buying department.

Houston, Tex.—By mutual consent of both parties, Julius Jockusch, Jr., and Felix Meyer have dissolved their partnership business conducted under the firm name of Meyer & Jockusch Trading Co., and each is continuing in the grain and feed business independently. Mr. Jockusch, under "Julius W. Jockusch, Jr.," is engaged in the wholesale grain and feed business thruout the state, with headquarters at Houston.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Milling Co. has recently completed the enlargement of the huge mill on the Ship Channel. The mill capacity has been increased from 1,600 to 3,600 bbls. per day; a complete new feed mill has been constructed and a marine suction leg for unloading grain from vessels and barges has been installed, all at the cost of several hundred thousands of dollars. Some months ago a large group of bins was added to the plant, increasing storage capacity to 1,500,000 bus.

[Concluded on page 541]



## Grain Carriers

The Pettengill Bill failed of enactment in the Senate. It passed the House, and had been favorably reported by the Senate Interstate Commerce Com'te.

The new Atlantic uniform B/L will go into effect July 1, the Corn Trade Ass'n and the Atlantic Eastbound Freight Ass'n having adjusted their differences.

Sioux City, Ia.—Establishment of a barge line to operate between Kansas City and Sioux City has been proposed and is being considered by the Greater Sioux City Com'te.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended June 4 totaled 26,332, against 22,124 in the like week of 1937, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Dwight Leonard, motor license agent for Oklahoma, has notified Oklahoma farmers hauling wheat to Liberal, Kan., that they will be issued windshield stickers for their trucks that will exempt them from clearing at the Kansas ports of entry.—J. H. G.

The 5c rate on corn from Morris, Ill., to Chicago, asked by the Rock Island, has been denied by the Illinois Commerce Commission. Shippers objected that the reduced rate would intensify competition at Morris, especially on low grades that could not be shipped by barge.

Lines taking grain in parcels from United States ports to the United Kingdom will be allowed a differential of 3d per quarter under the fixed minimums allowed Canadian liners and tramp steamers, under a ruling by the Tramp Shipping Administration Com'te at London recently. The com'te has not yet granted a similar differential on shipments to the Continent.

Hon. C. D. Howe, transport minister, has affirmed by order-in-council that the owners of receiving vessels will be assessed the charge of \$4 on 1,000 bushels for delivery of export grain to vessels at Montreal and Quebec during the 1938 navigation season. The charge will be collected by the National Harbors Board. After the current navigation season the delivery charge "will be assessed against and paid by the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of the grain," the order-in-council added.

The proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway treaty is denounced by James G. Killen, pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, who says: "It's a ridiculous proposition. We are giving money to Canada so that country can take our grain business away from us. I never saw such terms as this country is offering. Evidently the Administration is determined to have this canal whether Canada wants it or not. So the Government has told the Dominion, we'll pay for the thing now and later on you can pay part of it if you want to."

## Barges Took Millions of Tons of Freight from Railroads

The Inland Waterways Corporation, owned by the government and operating barges principally on the Mississippi River, in 1937 handled 419,459 tons of freight between Chicago and St. Louis; 1,594,757 tons between St. Louis and New Orleans; 201,182 tons between Minneapolis and St. Louis; 59,387 tons between Kansas City and St. Louis, and 344,642 tons between New Orleans and Port Birmingham.

Total tonnage handled on all lines was 2,109,854, against 1,856,514 in 1936, according to the annual report of Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, president of the corporation.

In 1936 the net income of the corporation was \$516,930 on the government's investment of \$23,457,492. In 1937 this net return decreased to \$253,935, although the revenues in-

creased \$610,000 to a total of \$7,237,714, giving the government only 1.1 per cent on its present total investment of \$23,050,568. The company pays no taxes, nor does it pay anything toward the upkeep of the waterways.

The alleged saving in freight charges to the public in 1937 of \$2,215,000 was accomplished to the harm of the railroads and at the cost of the taxpayers, the net result of this governmental intrusion into the transportation business being an economic loss to the nation.

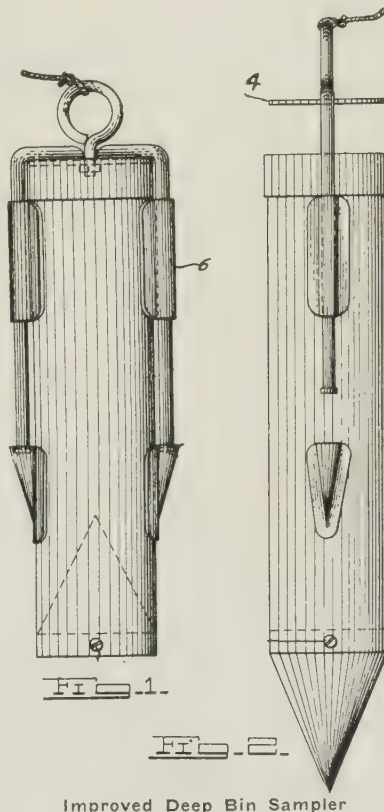
Whenever government attempts to serve in any capacity it makes for waste, extravagance and inefficiency.

## An Improved Deep Bin Sampler

To obtain a sample of grain in a bin without entering the bin Henry K. Holman has invented a heavy metal cylinder that when dropped into the bin penetrates the grain and fills itself with the grain around it. The filled cylinder is lifted out of the bin by an attached rope.

Fig. 1 in the engraving shows the sharp point inverted within for transportation. Fig. 2 shows the cylinder after it has penetrated the grain and the attached rope has raised the lid, 4, to permit filling. Rods holding the lid slide up and down in the sleeves, 6.

Mr. Holman has been granted letters patent No. 2,110,876, but has dedicated his invention to the free use of the public in the United States.



Improved Deep Bin Sampler

## Vigilance Your Protection

If you wish to prevent night fires—

Keep dust and cob houses cleaned out; avoid accumulations of dust and rubbish—eliminate the spontaneous ignition hazard.

Open entrance switches at night—eliminate the electrical hazard.

Inspect all bearings and machines before closing—eliminate the mechanical hazard.

Provide outside illumination—eliminate the incendiary hazard.

Altho wire worms and cut worms are damaging North Dakota's wheat, grasshoppers are threatening all crops in a most alarming manner notwithstanding farmers are giving them a liberal supply of poisoned bran to chew on.

## Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The John S. Metcalf Company has moved its offices to the Austin Building and now occupy suites 812 to 818.

East Chicago, Ind.—In order better to take care of the rapidly increasing demand for Calumet Buckets, conveyors and our line of general sheet metal products, we have been forced to construct an addition to our plant.—Weller Metal Products Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The Inland Steel Co. has announced a reduction of \$3 per ton in the price of galvanized steel sheets. The new price will be \$3.75 per 100 lbs. for 24 gauge base. This should encourage the renewal of roofs and siding on country elevators.

Detroit, Mich.—Proposed federal legislation for minimum wages and maximum hours will increase unemployment, penalize small businesses, and further unbalance the entire national economy, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, said last week in a statement to stockholders.

Detroit, Mich.—The Advertising Federation of America at its convention here charged that political interference is a major cause of the current decline in business. A resolution adopted by the federation blamed such interference for "creating uncertainty, disturbing the morale of the people, hampering and discouraging business leaders, burdening trade, and throttling the volume of trade."

Beloit, Wis.—A. C. Howard has been appointed general manager of the local Fairbanks, Morse & Co. plant. For the past six years Mr. Howard has been ass't general manager here. His association with the company began 22 years ago when he was employed as an inspector at the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., Toronto factory, which was then engaged in the manufacture of ammunition for the British Government. He subsequently served as general manager of other Fairbanks-Morse factories, both in the United States and Canada.

## Grain Trade News

[Continued from page 540]

### UTAH

Manti, Utah—Alton Stringham has purchased the Becker Flour Mill property and will transform the old mill into a modern feed store and grain grindery. He is ready to grind and mix all kinds of feed. In order to install the machinery of a modern chopper and mixer Mr. Stringham has removed the old mill machinery.

### WISCONSIN

Independence, Wis.—The Independence Milling Co. has purchased a one ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Antigo, Wis.—Fire gutted a warehouse owned by the Antigo Flour & Feed Co., situated at the rear of the McCandles & Ladwig store on Fifth Ave. June 12.

Deer Park, Wis.—E. P. Dunne, formerly of Boyceville, has taken over the management of the Farmers Union station here. He had been in the feed business in Boyceville.

Milwaukee, Wis.—G. L. VanLanen, for many years associated with the Wabash (Minn.) Roller Mill Co., recently became a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange and will represent millers of millfeeds and flour.

Seymour, Wis.—An addition 20 ft. wide and the entire length of the building is being added to the Seymour Co-operative Elevator. Another addition is being added north from the new part at the west of the lot, making an "L"-shaped building when completed. The new parts will be used as a warehouse and the harness shop now on Main St. will also be moved to the new building. The building vacated by the latter store will be torn down and the lot sold.



# Field Seeds

**Brandon, Minn.**—John Renkes has opened his newly-built addition to his flour, seed and feed store.

**College Station, Tex.**—The Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting July 1 at the A. & M. College.

**Mason City, Ill.**—Corn hybrid seed is being grown this season on 800 acres near this place on contract for Funk Bros. Seed Co.

**Carroll, Ia.**—Earl D. Needham, Jr., manager of the seed store of Earl E. May, will be married July 2 at Red Oak, to Miss Jeannette Sadler.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Prizes amounting to \$5,564 will be awarded farmers at the Iowa State Fair here in August for corn and small grain exhibits.

**Wethersfield, Conn.**—Chas. C. Hart died May 29, aged 76 years. His seed business was founded in 1892. His four sons are associated in the Hart seed business.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Tobin Seed Co. has purchased a 5-story building, giving it 30,000 ft. more of floor space required by the rapid development of its business in bluegrass seed.—P. J. P.

**Opportunity, Wash.**—B. H. Jacklin is building a warehouse to double the capacity of his seed plant operated as the Jacklin Seed Co., which has 600 acres in seed beans and 1,000 acres in seed peas.

**Sheridan, Wyo.**—Henry D. Watenpaugh, who has been operating the Northern Seed Co. since 1926, is a candidate for the state senate on the Democratic ticket. He has served as speaker of the Wyoming house of representatives.

**Keota, Ia.**—C. D. Kirkpatrick is tripling the acreage of hybrid seed corn to 175; and Klein Bros. are building a seed corn drier building like that built last year by Mr. Kirkpatrick. A crew of 70 men will be employed in July detasseling corn.

**Fairfield, Ia.**—A. R. Yeager Seed House is doing some remodeling. They are adding a cupola to their building, installing an elevator leg, manlift and seed bins. They also are installing a new cleaner. All furnished by Newell Construction & Machinery Co.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—Earl W. Seldon of Detroit, Mich., and John R. Watts, Jr., who has been engaged in the seed business at Louisville, Ky.; Winona, Minn., and Dubuque, Ia., have formed the Seldon-Watts Seed Co. to specialize in grass seeds. They are erecting a seed cleaning plant on the Great Western tracks.

**Portland, Ore.**—Pres. Harley O. White of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, in his annual address before the convention, recommended a com'te on seed legislation, with a sub-com'te in each state, and the formation of seed councils in all states not now organized, under the jurisdiction of the Ass'n, and continued support of the National Garden Bureau.

## Seed Legislation

At the time of issue of the last Bulletin (May 9), the com'te on seed policy appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture in May, 1937, to recommend Federal seed legislation to Congress, had not reported on the proposal of the legislative com'te of the A. S. T. A. to adopt the method of legislative control of interstate commerce by means of a label attached to seeds, the information on which is obtained from a representative sample of the entire lot, which has been bulked, sampled and tested in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and furthermore based on the records of such bulking, sampling and testing, which were to be adequately kept and subject to the inspection of the Secretary of Agriculture or his agents.

The legal question was raised by the solicitor of the Department that it was unconstitutional to use evidence secured by examination of the records of the seedsmen in a prosecution under a criminal statute. This question was briefed by Association counsel and established, evidently to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, that the aforesaid procedure was entirely legal and constitutional. In fact, the report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Honorable Marvin Jones under date of May 6th approved the legal principle and the effectiveness of control by this method by recommending an amendment to the Coffee Bill, H. R. 9846, whereby the seedsmen's records as to origin and variety of type must be kept and subject to inspection of the Secretary of Agriculture and become the basis of a criminal prosecution.

The aforesaid report of the Secretary, which represented the conclusions of the com'te on seed policy, did not approve of the seedsmen's proposal of a control sample, as aforesaid. The ground for this position, as stated by Dr. M. A. McCall of the com'te on seed policy, is that his com'te could not see how it would be possible for enforcement officers to handle certain types of serious violations.

The A. S. T. A. legislative com'te has notified the com'te on agriculture of the House of Representatives, U. S., that it must insist for two fundamental reasons, on the modification of the Coffee Bill to comply with the provisions in respect to control by the master sample. The two reasons are (1) that the Coffee Bill, contrary to the recommendation of the seedsmen's com'te makes absolutely no provision for seeds which are indistinguishable by their appearance and the seedsmen under such law will therefore become warrantors, so far as criminal prosecution or confiscation of seeds is concerned, in respect to the correct name and all kinds or varieties or types of indistinguishable seeds. This Federal bill, therefore, violates the fundamental principle of 35 state seed laws, which provide a definition of "purity," whereby the seedsmen is relieved from an impossible obligation in selling indistinguishable seeds.

(2) The second fundamental reason is that it is utterly impossible for a seedsmen to test every bag of seed or every part of the bag of seed which he sells in interstate commerce in order to provide a label which represents the composite character of the entire bag or por-

tion thereof; nor can any guess work based on a test of sample represent the exact or approximately exact quality of the seed in respect to purity or weed seeds.

The members are informed on reliable sources of information that there will be no report on the Coffee bill at this session of Congress. This detailed information is expressly given to put the members of the Association and the industry in touch with the situation and, in accordance with the suggestions of President Hobbs and Chairman Wilmer Livingston of the legislative com'te, the members are urged, for their own interests, as well as of the industry, to attend the Detroit convention this June for the purpose of securing, so far as possible, a full consideration of this highly important subject. It is interesting to add that 52 of the 53 amendments were proposed by the legislative com'te and Counsel of the A. S. T. A.—Bulletin American Seed Trade Ass'n.

## Northwestern Flaxseed Prospects

As in South American flaxseed districts, Minnesota and the Dakotas have an abundance of moisture, extending variously from 24 to 36 inches below the surface. The present outlook is for a sunny week-end. Reports reaching us from a number of country elevator lines give slightly more encouraging reports of the flax acreage. Prospects now suggest as large a flax area planted this year as last, decreases in North and South Dakotas being offset by a slight increase in Minnesota and a large expansion in Iowa. Agitation in farming communities for a more liberal policy on the part of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in regard to flax is increasing. The large wheat production now expected will mean a restricted acreage next year which growers will want to put into other crops. In this list flax is favored; but as it is now listed as a soil depleting crop, there can be no great increase without some new classification by the government.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## A New Nebraska Wheat

A new wheat as yet unnamed has been developed by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ten bushels of this wheat were planted last fall in the experiment station plots at Lincoln, and the other 80 bus. were distributed to farmers in various counties for the purpose of increasing the seed supply.

Nebraska 1063, as it is known, was selected, beginning in 1923, from a winter hardy Turkey wheat brought in from South Dakota. Before planting in the experiment station plots at Lincoln, the seed was heavily inoculated with smut. The following spring, a heavy stem rust infection was also created in it by artificial means. Seed was selected from plants which showed no smut and the least rust. This seed was planted the following fall and the same process of infection and selection was repeated for several years.

A wheat was finally obtained which shows only from 1 to 2 per cent of smut resulting from artificial inoculation, as compared to as much as 70 per cent in ordinary standard varieties such as Turkey and Kharkoff. In a six year test at the experiment station. Nebraska 1063 yielded an average of 35.5 bus. per acre, compared with 33.4 bus. per acre for ordinary Turkey wheat.

**Blackfoot, Ida.**—The Johnson Seed Co. will erect a warehouse costing \$1,400.

## Directory

### Grass & Field Seed Dealers

**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**  
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

**GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO**  
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

**PAULDING, O.**  
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

## ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri



## Wheat Improvement and the Crop Testing Plan

By DR. JOHN H. PARKER, Kansas State College

When a new wheat demonstrates proven ability, a logical system of seed increase and distribution must be set up to get it into production, and it is necessary that a continuing source of pure seed be provided. Kansas is doing these jobs well thru main and branch experimental stations, regional experiment fields, variety tests on farms, county agents and extension specialists, and the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n. Yet, in spite of this far flung program there remains a residuum of "unreachables," responsible at least in part for tremendous annual losses to the wheat industry thru production of inferior varieties.

Kansas has 40 varieties of wheat when seven would suffice, and loses many dollars thru its production of mixed wheat, smutty wheat, and wheat degraded by rye mixtures. The reputation and price of our hard red winter wheat have not been enhanced by growing millions of acres of Blackhull (and Chiefkan threatens now), mixed wheat, smutty wheat and rye mixtures, or by mixing and skinning the grades at terminal elevators. Australian wheats are admittedly soft, but they are well liked in the English mix because of their high test weight, whiteness and dryness.

The recently established wheat grading system in the Argentine gives first recognition to variety, while in the U. S. our grades do not recognize variety. In Canada, Garnet, an inferior wheat, is graded separately; in Germany, wheats are classed by their gluten strength, and priced on this basis. Only in this country do we worship the clay god "protein percentage," and that other, "the tin god, ash."

**Crop Testing.**—Recognizing the necessity for maintaining high quality wheat, our Canadian cousins set up a crop testing plan about seven years ago, under the leadership of Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, and Major H. G. L. Strange, of the Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg. During the first 5 years some 50,000 farmers samples were grown in wheat plots and it was found that about 40% of them were of varieties unsuited to the district, or containing harmful mixtures.

The Canadians gathered 1700 samples of wheat from 1100 points in the three prairie provinces in 1937 to be grown in 104 test plots.

**The Canadian crop testing plan** uses 1200 elevator agents. In 1937 these agents distributed 70,000 bushels of certified seed to 5,000 farmers. From the start of the plan these agents have assisted in the exchange of over 4,000,000 bushels of seed from farmers who had A grade seed to those who were growing B or C grade varieties. Co-operation on the wheat improvement program in Canada involves the grain trade, the dominion and the provincial cerealists. It is said that more actual improvement in Canadian wheat has been brought about by this plan in the last seven years than by all other methods combined in the previous 30 years.

**Beginning Wheat Testing in Kansas.**—It was September of 1936 before the first wheat crop testing plot was planted in Kansas, the place being Junction City, the co-operators, the Hogan Milling Co. and County Agent Paul Gwin. After Major Strange of Winnipeg talked to farm and home week audiences in February, 1937, the idea took hold. On June 15, 1937, the first wheat crop testing plan field day in Kansas was held at Junction City, and Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, was one of the speakers. Of the 108 samples of wheat in the plot only 10 classed as A, 11 as B, and 87 as C, leaving plenty of room for improvement. Early in July the Southwest Wheat Improvement Ass'n was organized under the leadership of Jess B. Smith, head of the Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat. The by-laws of this ass'n of 45 millers declares one of its first purposes as the "improvement of seed wheat."

**Working as director of field work** for this organization on leave of absence from Kansas State College from July 15 to Oct. 15, I visited 25 counties in two months to secure the co-operation of county agents, wheat growers, grain dealers, millers and others interested in wheat improvement. These co-operators collected 100 samples of wheat from as many farmers in each county, sent them to Manhattan for numbering, weighing, packing and preparation for planting. The test plots were located on suitable land, free from volunteer wheat, and furnished in all cases without charge by co-operating farmers.

Senior agronomy students from Kansas State College planted the 25 plots with a small garden drill, planting each sample in 3 rows, 1 rod long and 1 foot apart. Small plots are easy to inspect at harvest time. Each plot contained check, or control rows of old standard varieties to serve as measuring sticks for the comparative purity and value of the farm samples. In the hard wheat areas of central Kansas we used Turkey and Tenmarq as checks; in the soft wheat areas we used Clarkan and Kawvale.

A "master plot" containing all samples from all the 25 co-operating counties is planted on land furnished by the Hogan Milling Co. at Junction City, to supply cerealists and others interested with a cross-section of 2500 farm samples of Kansas wheat.

Next June a wheat field day will be held at each plot. Farmers whose wheat samples are in the plot and other wheat growers in the county will be invited, as will grain dealers, millers, editors, bankers, officers of chambers of commerce and others. A brief explanation of the Crop Testing Plan will be given, then the whole party will move thru the plot where experienced, trained agronomists will examine the wheat, and explain the merits and demerits of each sample and variety and class each as A, B or C, depending on its purity. The A grade will go to good to excellent wheat, the B to the fair, and the C to the poor.

**The Crop Testing Plan really works.** Our brief experience in only one Kansas county

convinces us that it has great potential value in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In addition to its specific value in reducing the number of wheat varieties and eliminating inferior varieties; in reducing losses from rye, mixed wheat and smut, it seems likely that the Crop Testing Plan will have great value in the general good it may accomplish thru bringing closer co-operation and harmonious relations between farmers and farm organizations, and the organizations in the grain trade, the millers and the bakers. By no means least of the benefits will be reaped by the ultimate consumer, in improved bread.

## From Abroad

**Italy** good rains, with temperature gradually increasing, second half of May resulted in great improvement of wheat and crops in general.—International Institute of Agriculture.

**Algeria** 1938 production estimates placed as follows, with 1937 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 30,864,000 bus. (33,209,000), barley 29,854,000 bus. (27,469,000), oats 9,301,000 bus. (9,565,000).—International Institute of Agriculture.

**Czechoslovakia** 1938 acreage sown to specified crops estimated as follows, with 1937 comparisons in parentheses: Spring barley 1,654,000 acres (1,643,000), potatoes 1,920,000 (1,913,000), sugar beets 417,000 acres (448,000).—International Institute of Agriculture.

**France** areas sown to grains up to May 1, 1938, reported as follows, with 1937 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 12,502,000 acres (12,736,000), rye 1,639,000 (1,639,000), barley 1,835,000 (1,756,000), oats 8,066,000 acres (7,908,000).—International Institute of Agriculture.

**The 1938 wheat crop of China, Manchuria, and Japan** is estimated at about 730 million bus., or approximately the same as the short crop in 1937, according to a radiogram received June 18 in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The new crop compares with 852 million bus., the 1932-36 average.

**Turkish Government** is contemplating the creation of a Government organization to be known as the "Wheat Office," which will have for its purpose the protection and regulation of wheat prices, as well as the purchase and sale of wheat and other cereals, both on the Turkish and foreign markets.

**Argentina's** government has ordered the destruction of 40,000,000 kilos of yerba, of which the working classes make tea, because of over-supply, growing out of the control law enacted in 1935, which stimulated production by "benefit" payments to producers from a tax on yerba. When the bill was enacted annual production was 50,000,000 kilos. It is now 100,000,000 kilos.

**Damages** of about \$7,500 were recovered by E. Timm & Son from the Northumbrian Shipping Co. for the loss of a cargo of wheat on the steamer Newbrough en route from Vancouver to Hull. The ship left Vancouver without sufficient coal to reach St. Thomas, where more fuel was to be taken aboard, and the captain, after passing thru the Panama canal, decided to take on fuel nearer at Port Royal, but stranded on Morant Cays, to the south of Jamaica.

**The second official estimate** of the 1937-38 corn crop, just issued by the Argentine Government, is for a harvest of only 179,000,000 bus., according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Buenos Aires office. This is the smallest crop in 15 years. It is only about half as large as the 1936-37 crop and is 46 per cent below the average for the 5 years ending with 1935-36. The small crop is attributed to drouth. Because of drouth damage a large part of the 15,318,000 acres planted yielded little or nothing. The reported harvested area of 7,388,000 acres indicates that abandonment this season exceeded 50 per cent of the planted acreage.

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# Feedstuffs

**Savannah, Ga.**—The Cotton Seed Crushers Ass'n of Georgia held its annual meeting in the Hotel De Soto June 6 and 7.

**Chicago, Ill.**—J. Paul Bishop, of the Corn Products Refining Co., was recently elected chairman of the Midwest section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Paul Mandeville, as chairman of membership, has begun an active campaign to rally all those connected with the poultry industry in Illinois to the support of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Next April our convention will be in San Francisco, where members' families may also take in the Golden Gate International Exposition. Directors recommend the annual banquet be a mixed gathering. —I. J. Strommes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

**Washington, D. C.**—Brewers dried grains output increased during May and totaled 9,770 tons compared with 9,220 tons in April, states the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production, however, was considerably below the 11,720 tons produced in May last year. Output for the 11 months ended May 31 totaled about 99,400 tons compared with 102,300 tons for the comparable period last season and 85,460 tons two seasons back.

**Washington, D. C.**—Distillers dried grains production during May totaled only 11,900 tons compared with 21,370 last year and 21,090 tons two years earlier, states the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Many distilleries were closed with stocks of distilled spirits unusually large. Production for the 11 months ended May 31 aggregated only 144,770 tons against 232,400 tons for the comparable months last season and 194,000 tons two seasons back.

## Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during April and during the four months ending April, 1938, compared with the like periods of 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	April 1938	April 1937	4 Mos. ended April 1938	4 Mos. ended April 1937
Hay*	1,119	29,559	10,080	101,801
Coconut cake†	5,264,059	10,832,196	24,920,660	55,783,145
Soybean cake†	5,429,726	8,739,750	12,415,287	56,734,008
Cottonseed cake†	182,000	12,664,012	1,217,500	26,356,938
Linseed cake†	1,892,100	3,200,820	4,012,100	14,252,021
All other cake	1,880,000	5,862,030	6,324,645	18,687,761
Wheat feeds*	364	53,929	5,159	180,335
Tankage	2,743	4,677	8,846	16,622
Fish scrap	3,800	6,861	17,755	27,740
Beet pulp	6,266	3,437	17,755	27,149
	EXPORTS			
	April 1938	April 1937	4 Mos. ended April 1938	4 Mos. ended April 1937
Hay	5,183	151	54,044	500
Cottonseed cake	3	...	15,938	35
Linseed cake	14,261	25,597	71,087	85,462
Other oil cake	2,400	38	2,426	299
Cottonseed meal	681	165	7,967	1,015
Linseed meal	473	1,984	4,148	4,703
Other oil meal	1,644	401	15,495	2,485
Fish meal	10	...	321	99
Mixed dairy and poultry feeds	1,004	325	2,635	1,142
Other prepared and mixed feeds	204	61	865	254
Other feed, bran...	1,606	267	8,877	1,701
Kafir, milo, bus...	8,582	...	157,859	1,191
Oyster shells	1,072	1,896	9,339	15,310

\*2,000-lb. †Pounds.

**Davenport, Ia.**—A test of ensiling hay is being made by the Bruns Seed Co. on its farm. Ten different varieties of alfalfa are being cut up and mixed with 70 lbs. of molasses to the ton as it goes into the silo.

**Windsor, Mo.**—Louis W. Lingle is charged by the state board of agriculture with having misstated the protein content of feed sold by him in six cases and will be tried at the September term of court.—P. J. P.

**New Members** of the Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n are the Mercantile Co., East Stanwood, Wash.; Lakeside Feed Co., Kirkland, Wash.; Yakima Valley Spray Co., Yakima, Wash., and Anaconda Sales Co., Anaconda, Mont.

**The Campbell Cereal Co., Minneapolis, Minn.,** has promised the Federal Trade Commission to cease advertising that its breakfast food, Malt-O-Meal, bears the seal of acceptance of the American Medical Ass'n; that the product will give 65 per cent more food energy value for the money than any other product, and that the purchaser of a package of Malt-O-Meal saves 16 cents or any other sum.

**Washington, D. C.**—Alfalfa meal production increased during May with an output of 14,050 tons compared with only 10,780 tons during April, states the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production, however, was considerably smaller than the May output of 17,640 tons last year and 16,420 tons 2 years back. Production for the 12 months ended May 31 aggregated about 257,200 tons compared with

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for September futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 2.....	19.00	18.50	14.50	17.00
Apr. 9.....	18.50	18.00	14.60	17.00
Apr. 16.....	17.50	17.50	14.00	16.70
Apr. 23.....	18.50	18.50	14.45	16.75
Apr. 30.....	19.00	18.50	13.55	15.85
May 7.....	18.50	18.00	13.50	16.15
May 14.....	18.50	18.75	13.65	16.50
May 21.....	18.00	19.00	13.05	16.25
May 28.....	17.00	18.00	12.25	15.15
June 4.....	14.50	17.00	12.20	15.20
June 11.....	15.50	18.50	13.50	15.35
June 18.....	16.00	20.50	13.00	15.15
	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Apr. 2.....	17.65	19.25	97½	26.50
Apr. 9.....	17.45	19.10	93¼	26.50
Apr. 16.....	17.00	19.00	93¼	25.50
Apr. 23.....	16.20	18.85	90	25.50
Apr. 30.....	15.75	17.75	91	26.00
May 7.....	15.65	18.25	94¼	26.20
May 14.....	16.90	18.75	91¼	26.00
May 21.....	16.25	18.25	91	26.00
May 28.....	14.50	17.20	87	25.00
June 4.....	15.35	17.25	86	25.70
June 11.....	16.75	17.75	88½	25.20
June 18.....	16.00	17.35	86½	25.20
	Ft. Worth Memphis		Kansas City	
	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Corn
Apr. 2.....	24.50	21.10	22.00	61½
Apr. 9.....	24.50	21.80	21.00	60½
Apr. 16.....	24.50	21.25	19.50	60½
Apr. 23.....	24.50	21.75	19.50	60
Apr. 30.....	24.50	21.50	19.50	59½
May 7.....	24.50	20.35	19.50	59½
May 14.....	24.50	21.00	19.50	60½
May 21.....	23.50	21.00	19.50	58¾
May 28.....	24.50	21.00	19.50	55½
June 4.....	24.50	20.25	19.00	58
June 11.....	24.50	20.50	19.50	59½
June 18.....	24.50	20.65	19.00	59

St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts, St. Louis delivery.

312,000 tons for the 1936-37 season and 219,800 tons for 1935-36.

**New Haven, Conn.**—Wm. L. Slate, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Station, reports that analyses of 822 official samples of feeding stuffs were made in the inspection for the year 1936. Pasture samples and similar materials for the Storrs Station numbered 323. Fifty-two samples of dog foods were collected and analyzed. These, with miscellaneous other materials, made a total of 1331 for the year. In all, 2,453 guaranties were made for the official samples and 95 per cent were met in all respects. Dog foods had not previously been included in the annual inspection, but the tremendous increase in the number of brands marketed and the public interest in contents prompted action. In the 52 samples, 119 guaranties were made, 86 per cent of which were substantially met. Altho no registrations of dog foods or of vitamin D carriers for feeding livestock are required at present, state regulation is contemplated.

## Feed Mfrs. Have Big Meeting

The largest attendance in its history, 340, enlivened the sessions of the 30th annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at French Lick, Ind., June 9 and 10.

Outstanding specialists in feeding delivered addresses bringing the members up to date, and will be published elsewhere in this or the following numbers of the JOURNAL.

A complete motion picture story in color of the development of the chick embryo was presented by E. S. Phillips, of Cornell University. The film, produced by Purina Mills research laboratory in co-operation with Professor A. L. Romanoff, of Cornell, traced daily growth from the first day until the chick broke from the shell.

**OFFICERS** elected for the ensuing year are: Chairman of the board of directors, A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-chairman, C. C. Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.; president and secretary, R. M. Field, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.

The complete roster of directors, newly elected and hold-over is as follows: one year, J. B. DeHaven, Chicago, Ill.; H. Roy Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa.; L. R. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. A. McCrea, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; two years, R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga.; W. P. Bomar, Fort Worth, Tex.; P. W. Chichester, Frederick, Md.; Ellis T. Early, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Keller, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; O. M. Straube, Kansas City, Kan.; three years, C. A. Coddington, Cayuga, N. Y.; Troy V. Cox, Seattle, Wash.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. P. Frost, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. Hammond, Boston, Mass.; Searle Mowat, Detroit, Mich., and Frank S. Sheets, Cleveland, O.

**John H. Fraser** of Minneapolis, Minn., for 24 years in the grain business, has been appointed manager of the branch office of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation at Minneapolis.

**Flour storage in bulk** on a large scale is a new practice in the milling business. At Buffalo, N. Y., the Washburn-Crosby Co. is building concrete flour bins two stories high with double walls to prevent heat conduction and condensation of moisture on the inside of the wall in contact with the flour.

**A comprehensive statewide survey** shows that 62 per cent of the corn growers in Iowa are keeping their corn acreage within their AAA allotments. This may be of interest to those who are watching the reaction of farmers to the new law, and it may be well to remember also that a two-thirds vote is necessary in order for marketing quotas to be established or for corn loans to be made next fall.—The Hook-Up.



## Feed Manufacturing and Control

By GEORGE H. MARSH, Montgomery, Ala.,  
pres. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials,  
before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Many feed manufacturers are doing much research themselves or have a technical force that is doing this nutritional work for them and they are thereby obtaining valuable information which assists them in keeping up with the times. Some of them are keeping ahead of the times, especially ahead of the reports of discoveries made in nutrition and feeding in experiment stations because the experiment station is rather conservative in making reports or publishing them, as they usually like to check carefully on their work before issuing results of these experiments or researches.

My prediction is that the progress in nutrition and feeding will continue to make rapid strides for many years to come. The knowledge we now have regarding these is meager as compared to what the next generation will have at its disposal regarding these all important factors in the economic existence of our country. In other words, we have just scratched the surface of real nutrition as it will appear when it has been unfolded as it will be some day. I trust that this unfolding will not be in the too far distant future.

The feed manufacturer of the future who expects to be successful must be research minded, so to speak. This age has been called a machine age, also a chemical age. It is neither alone but is really a research age. The feed manufacturer cannot hope to sit back and depend upon the formulas he has used in the past to keep him in step with the alert research minded manufacturer who is a student and keeps his feed formulas up to date with the assistance of the newer knowledge which will be continually obtained by experiments in nutrition and feeding.

Progress will be more rapid in the future than it has been in the past. Therefore, a formula for a feed will become out of date much quicker in the future than it has in the past. The members of this Association naturally are among the more progressive and alert feed manufacturers of America. I know that you appreciate the results obtained by research work and have looked upon it with favor in the past. I doubt not but that each of you has been carrying out actual research experiments in connection with your manufacturing or at least have planned to institute research experiments in connection with the manufacture of your feeds in the future.

Some officials do little other than routine chemical analysis on feeds, but in the future most feed control officials will be better equipped for their work. The closer control check that is kept on feed, the better it is for the legitimate feed manufacturer. He as well as the feeder is penalized when close check is not kept by the control official on feed.

The need seems to be ever growing greater for nutritional checks by the control official. This is especially true since the advent of supplement materials such as the vitamin carriers and mineral supplements. If the control official is to cope with the claims made regarding the nutritional value of these and other products, it will be necessary for him to carry out biological checks on the products.

I am sure that this group of feed manufacturers will be glad to see all control laboratories equipped to do biological check work as well as chemical, microscopical and macroscopical work on feeds and feed materials. I believe you can and will assist in getting the control official supplied with equipment and personnel to do better feed control in the future than some of us have done in the past and are now doing.

I am glad to say that in recent years it has been my pleasure to observe that a better co-operative spirit seems to be existent today

among control and trade associations as a whole. There seems to have grown up a better understanding between control officials and members of the trade, especially is that the case with active control officials and active members of trade associations. I mean by that those who attend meetings regularly and take a part in the work.

## Alfalfa, Corn and Cottonseed for Lambs

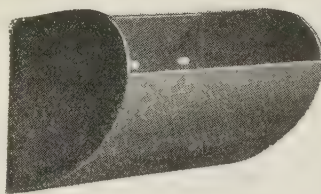
In a lamb-feeding experiment reported by the Oklahoma Experiment Station a variation from the usual feeding trial procedure was introduced in that the amount of feed intake was regulated so that approximately equal average daily gains were made by all lots. When all rations contained adequate amounts of protein this method gave a direct measure of the energy value of the feeds studied for fattening purposes.

Three lots of lambs on a uniform allowance of alfalfa hay received corn and cottonseed meal at the rates of 1.16 and 0, 1.05 and 0.1, and 0.54 and 0.71 per lamb daily, respectively. When fed at the rate of 0.1 lb. per lamb daily cottonseed meal was worth 141 per cent more in productive value than the corn it replaced, but at the higher level of feeding it had a value of only 85 per cent that of corn.

Three lots receiving a constant allowance of corn and cottonseed meal but varying amounts of alfalfa and prairie hay indicated that with adequate protein in the ration the productive value of prairie hay was 79 per cent that of alfalfa. A combination of alfalfa and prairie hay (0.3:1) was no more efficient than prairie hay alone.

Comparing the rate of gain of both light and heavy lambs on wheat pasture with and without grain indicated that grain feeding was not economical. The light lambs made more rapid gains than the heavy lambs, but did not finish quite so well.

## Depend on It! It's From STRONG-SCOTT

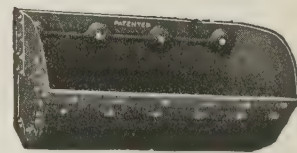


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The design of this bucket results in maximum efficiency in picking up the material in the boot and gives a perfect discharge at any reasonable speed. Speeds can be varied greatly to suit individual requirements. Calumet buckets can be spaced closer (continuous in fact) and will discharge at higher speeds than any other bucket.

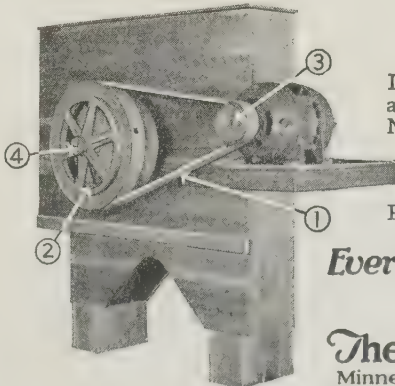
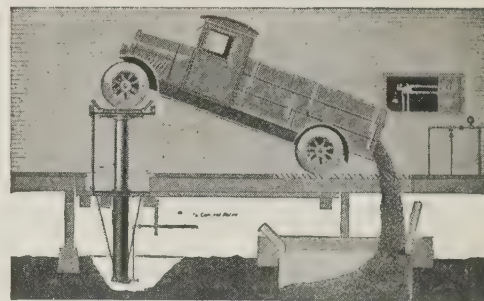
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### Pneumatic Dump

It is the only vertical-lift dump that can be hung from the scale timbers. This means lower installation cost and, most important of all, no interference with correct weighing. Handles all trucks quickly, quietly and safely. Write for particulars.



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Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.





## Nutritional Standardization of Milk

By Dr. J. E. HUNTER, formerly associate professor of biological chemistry at Pennsylvania State College, before American Dry Milk Institute.

Nutritional research, as applied to poultry feeding, has proceeded far enough that the formulation of poultry feeds today, and to a considerable extent the feeds for other farm animals, is fast approaching an exact science. We have a lot of very fine information at hand today that enables a feed manufacturer or a person mixing feeds at home to do a very fine job of formulating those feeds and to be able to predict quite well what the outcome of feeding these particular mixtures will be.

We find today that a large number of the ingredients that are brought together in the poultry feeding are very closely standardized. I might cite for example the purchase of fish oils to supply vitamin D and also to supply vitamin A. A few years ago those oils were bought on the basis of their very bad smell and odor; today the tools that the research worker has at his command have been improved to the point that materials like fish oils can be very closely assayed for their contents of vitamins A and D.

That is merely an example of some of the guesswork that has been taken out of the feeding industry.

I think the day is not far away when materials like alfalfa will be sold on the basis of their content of carotene.

It is very hard to build rations for poultry today that are completely adequate in every respect without the use of milk or some milk product in the feed.

The making of poultry feeds has in the last few years developed into a rather complex business. Today, as more information is available regarding the requirements of poultry for various food factors, and also regarding the content of various ingredients in these food factors, a much greater variety of ingredients is being used in the formulation of poultry feeds.

**Lactoflavin.**—When it was discovered that lactoflavin was an extremely important constituent of milk, many immediately decided that lactoflavin was the only important ingredient in milk and that the feeding of milk to poultry was largely for the lactoflavin value. I think that is an erroneous impression, and I might say at this point that if the public ever gets to thinking generally that the only value of milk is in its lactoflavin content, then I think we might see milk fade out of the picture as an ingredient in poultry feeds.

We should face the fact that flavin can be bought from some other sources at less cost than it can be obtained from milk and, for that reason, and for the reason that milk has been so beneficial in so many feed mixtures in the past, I think your organization should continue to attempt to obtain all possible information regarding the nutritive value of milk, not just as regards the flavin value, but the feeding of milk as a whole.

The proteins of milk, of course, are of extremely high biological value. We find some vitamin A in milk, particularly in the whole milk products; vitamin B, receiving much attention today, is present in milk in great abundance. Again, in the whole milk, we find appreciable amounts of vitamin D. We also find considerable vitamin C and, to some extent, vitamin E. Since vitamin F is a rather controversial subject now, we will pass over the content of milk in this particular factor.

We also find milk to be very potent in what is at present known as the filtrate factor. This factor is extremely important in nutrition. Lactose is, of course, another important factor.

It has been definitely shown that on the basis of a hundred grams of feed, growing

chicks, for the first eight weeks, require on average, approximately two hundred and ninety micrograms of flavin per one hundred grams of feed.

For hatchability, two hundred thirty units seem to be the amount required.

The hen, for straight egg production, however, appears to require only about one hundred and thirty units.

This valuable information has been widely used. Instead of taking this average figure that we have been using for some time as the requirement of chicks for the flavin factor, investigators have shown that the flavin requirement goes down with each successive week of the chick's life, starting in at approximately three hundred and fifty units per hundred grams of feed at the end of the second week, and going down to one hundred units at the end of the eighth week.

By making use of the flavin requirement data and by knowing the flavin content of a number of ingredients, it is possible to build rations that are complete from the flavin standpoint. My experience has been that, regardless of all our worth-while information today, taking into consideration all of the known nutritive factors, so far as poultry is concerned, we never seem to get quite as good results when milk products are omitted from the mixture, as when they are supplied in abundance.

The consumer or the person buying milk to feed to poultry is not intensely interested in flavin, filtrate factor, or any of these materials occurring in milk; he is interested primarily in the results that he can expect to get from milk products as a whole.

The amounts of milk necessary in poultry feeds today are perhaps somewhat smaller than the amounts that may have been needed a few years ago. This is due to the fact that the formulation of poultry feeds today brings into consideration a large number of ingredients that have not been used in the past, and less burden is placed on milk than was placed on it a number of years ago.

Another thing that should be mentioned here is the variability of milk. When we study milk for some of these factors that it contains, we find a rather wide variability in various samples. We find certain milks to be very high in their content of riboflavin. We find other samples that are comparatively low.

I am wondering if the Institute could not work out and sponsor some feeding program under which the cows back on the farm are fed more adequate rations. Such a program would undoubtedly help in producing milk in which there is less variability. I realize, however, that the inauguration of such a program would not be simple. There is not a great deal of evidence at hand—that is, quantitative evidence today—that shows just what the feeding program of the dairy cow will do to all the constituents of milk. Some information is, of course, at hand, and I feel that that is a problem that the American Dry Milk Institute can well consider as something to think about in the future.

Two or three years ago, when we desired to determine the flavin content of milk or any other ingredient, it was necessary to carry out long, involved biological studies in order to arrive at some conclusion regarding the potency of the material studied. Today we have chemical and physical methods that are fast coming into use that enable us to make these determinations within a few hours, rather than having to wait several weeks until our results are complete.

I think the milk people today, if they care to keep milk on the pedestal, where it has been for a long time, and where I hope it will be for a long time in the future, can well look to this matter of standardization of the product. In other words, strive towards the development of a product that will be as near uniform as possible, from month to month and from year to year.

## Vitamins in Corn

Samples of 10 varieties of corn grown under the same experimental conditions were examined when the plants were about 25 cm. high, when fully grown, and later when the stalks and leaves were turning brown. Vitamins A, C and D were estimated biologically, and vitamin C by indophenol titration also. Results were calculated on the moist and dry weights. The vitamin A potency increased with growth and decreased as the plants dried. No correlation was found by Esselen, Fellers and Isgur between vitamin A potency of the immature plant and yellow color of the mature kernel tho the mature plant of yellow seeded varieties was somewhat richer, and only the yellow seeded varieties showed significant degrees of vitamin A potency in the mature kernel.

The effect of age on the vitamin C content of the plants was not the same for all varieties. The relative values varied according to whether they were calculated on the wet or dry basis.

Fresh mature plants contained about 15 international units of vitamin D per g. dry weight but this activity was lost after the samples had been frozen for 4 days. Fresh immature or ripe kernels contained only a trace of vitamin D. The importance of calculating all the vitamin values for plants on the dry weight is stressed.—*Journal of Nutrition*.

The Minnesota Unfair Trade Practice Act has been declared unconstitutional in an appeal by the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. The court held the company could not be required to charge the same prices in different stores where selling costs were different.

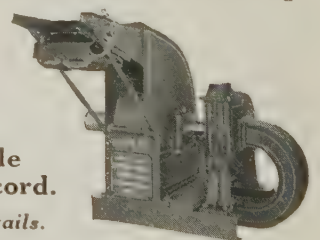
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## Dehydrated v. Sun-Dried Alfalfa

By W. H. TEST, chemist, Van Nuys, Cal.

A review of the literature emphasizes the very great variations in carotene content of alfalfa as reported by different investigators. Seven or eight years ago when feeding technic (biological assay) was the only method open to most investigators as a means of determining carotene, the results were open to question. During the intervening years the constitution and nature of carotene has been thoroughly studied, chemical methods for its quantitative determination have been more or less standardized so that accuracy of at least 95% can be expected. Deterioration due to storage, light, heat and other factors is now quite well understood. Recent data should, therefore, form a sound basis for general conclusions.

It must be admitted that growing alfalfa from different sections will contain different amounts of carotene. Even different sections of the same field will produce alfalfa of varying content. The stage of maturity of the alfalfa plants when cut is a great factor in carotene content. The instant the plant is cut destruction of the contained carotene begins. Whatever process is used to cure alfalfa, time is of great importance. Dr. H. R. Guilbert (J. Nutr. 10, No. 1, 1935, p. 45) sums up clearly: "The variability in carotene content of alfalfa hays and meals, both dehydrated and sun-cured, is so great, not only because of destruction during curing and storage, but also because of variation in original hay as affected by stage of maturity, etc., that no sweeping generalities should be made regarding the relative values depending on method of curing."

Here is the vital point in the comparison of carotene content of cured alfalfa: general comparisons are out. If not actually untrue they are meaningless. Numerous published data could be cited. What can be stated is this: alfalfa taken from the field and properly dehydrated will contain more carotene than the same alfalfa sun-cured, but the ratio will be much less than 2.25 to 1.

The writer has received samples, taken in the open market, from every dehydrator in the United States over a period of three years. The average carotene content is 15.8 milligrams per 100 grams, ranging from a low of 5.93 to a high of 33.88. During the same period the laboratory record shows an average for sun-cured of 13 milligrams per 100 grams, ranging from a low of 6.26 to a high of 24. The protein of the sun-cured samples averaged +20% and the fiber -18%, while the dehydrated protein ran from a low of 15% to a high of 23.86%, with the fiber from a low of 16% to a high of 28.5%.

While the carotene, protein and fiber content of alfalfa products is important, another feature of dehydrated alfalfa has received little or no attention. The writer has devised a rapid method of removing all the natural pigments from alfalfa products by suitable solvents. Sun-cured alfalfa so depigmented gives a light cream to buff colored residue, while dehydrated alfalfa will be all shades of brown to almost black, depending on the amount of scorching or burning undergone during the drying process. During a three-year period only one sample of dehydrated alfalfa meal failed to show evidence of overheating. The loss in feed value of various concentrates, when overheated during processing, is well known.

Various writers have pointed out that overheating may bring into effect factors other than loss of feed value of their product. One quotation from Morrison's *Feeds and Feeding* (1936 Ed., p. 225) will serve to illustrate the possible dangers of overheating feedstuffs. "It is perhaps not safe to feed dehydrated hay as the only roughage for a long period of time, without pasture, during the growing season. This is indicated by the results of Missouri tests in which dairy heifers were fed only on alfalfa hay, either dehydrated or field-cured,

from the day they were yearlings until they had calved. The heifers fed the field-cured hay had normal calves, but all except one of those fed the dehydrated hay produced dead or weak calves. Similar results were also secured with rabbits.

"The heifers were housed in an open shed and were exposed to sunlight in an exercise yard, and therefore should not have suffered from a lack of vitamin D in the dehydrated hay. In fact, they showed no sign of rickets. Perhaps some unknown nutritive factor had been destroyed in the dehydrated hay which was still present in that which had been field-cured."

While this refers to the use of dehydrated alfalfa as the only roughage, it leaves the question wide open as to what lesser amounts of dehydrated alfalfa may do. Is it possible that this may be one of the causes of loss of fertility and hatchability in poultry eggs?

## Stabilizing Iodine Content

Extensive study and experimentation by Doctors Hart, Clifcorn, and Griem at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc., has led to development of a permanent, simple means for stabilizing the iodine content of salt, limestone, minerals, and mineral mixtures. Patent applications covering the details of stabilization filed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation are pending, and Merck & Co., Inc., is designated as licensee with adjunctive authority to sublicense salt, limestone, and mineral manufacturers.

Samples of materials intended to be iodized will be submitted by prospective sublicensees for examination. Study of these samples by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation will constitute the basis for determining the recommended stabilization formula. For the protection of manufacturer and consumer, the Foundation will maintain a field control service for periodic check on the iodine level of the finished product. This service will include testing of stocks in distributive channels.

The method is cheap, practical, and easy to apply. Its use will be encouraged by feed manufacturers seeking a positive iodine control thru the use of stabilized mineral supplements. It will be of special interest to feed control chemists.

Trading in hide futures was begun June 13 on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

## Primary Function of Mart Is Price Registration

One of the primary functions of the futures trading system is to provide machinery for registering price opinion, states "Trading in Commodity Futures," a new pamphlet issued by the Commodity Exchange Administration.

"The forces of supply and demand the world over are focused upon commodity exchanges," it continues. "These forces can have an influence upon prices, however, only through the market action of individuals. For important commodities it is essential that there should be facilities for continuous trading in order that changes large and small may be registered immediately."

"The importance of futures prices is due to their influence upon cash or spot prices. Through the right of delivery of the actual commodity, cash or spot prices and the prices of futures are linked together. Under normal conditions they fluctuate similarly, maintaining different levels but the same general relationship. However, this interrelationship is sometimes disturbed to a greater or lesser extent by artificial factors."

"There is also a very definite relationship between prices of commodities in different markets, as for example, wheat in Chicago and Liverpool, and cotton in New York and Liverpool."

"If traders accurately weigh the fundamental factors which determine prices, the prices will truly reflect basic conditions, but if trading judgment is incompetent or untimely prices will not accurately reflect fundamental conditions. It is equally important that a futures market should be free of manipulation or arbitrary influences if it is to serve as a barometer or indicator of the prevailing world prices of a commodity."

Flour mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census ground 36,084,919 bus. wheat in April, against 38,467,636 bus. in April, 1937. The number of mills reporting decreased from 1,134 to 1,097.

Winchester, Ind.—The farmers in this county have had three meetings in the last three weeks, bitterly denouncing the corn program and organizing to stop it and to petition Congress to restore duties on farm products where they come in competition with American grown crops.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

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# New Ideas in Poultry Nutrition

By L. C. NORRIS, department of poultry husbandry, Cornell University, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

The vitamins required by poultry include vitamins A, B, B<sub>1</sub>, D, E, G (riboflavin), K, the chick antidermatosis vitamin (chick anti-pellagric vitamin or filtrate factor), the anti-gizzard erosion factor, the anti-encephalomalacia factor, and finally the new growth and reproduction factor recently discovered at Cornell. Among the vitamins or factors not required by poultry or not yet known to be required are vitamins C, B<sub>6</sub>, factor W and the grass juice factor. The essential fatty acids are also not yet known to be required by poultry.

Not so long ago it was felt by some people that the amount of vitamin A being supplied in poultry rations was insufficient for the maintenance of maximum vitality and livability. This opinion was supported in part by the early work of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in which results were obtained showing that a very large amount of vitamin A was required to enable a hen to produce eggs of highest vitamin A content. More recently the results obtained at this experiment station as well as those obtained at other stations lead me to conclude that 400 to 500 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per 100 grams of feed is sufficient to maintain hens in good health and to enable them to produce eggs from which hatch the normal number of viable chicks.

The vitamin A requirement of chicks seems to be somewhat less than this. Good growth, freedom from symptoms of vitamin A deficiency and excellent livability have been obtained by feeding 150 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per 100 grams of ration. However, since this does not supply sufficient of the vitamin for storage to take place in the liver, it is felt that chick rations should contain at least 300 to 400 units of vitamin A per 100 grams of ration in order that the pullets may enter the productive period with adequate reserves of the vitamin.

The quantity of vitamin A required by chicks and hens is much less than that being fed in general at the present time. It is not at all unusual for mash mixtures to contain from 1800 to 2200 units of vitamin A per 100 grams, this quantity of vitamin A being supplied by yellow corn, alfalfa meal and fish oil. In spite of the fact that vitamin A undergoes a progressive rate of destruction during storage both in the separate ingredients and in the mixed feeds the margin of safety is so wide that there is little danger of encountering vitamin A deficiency in practice.

Striking improvement has taken place in the last two years in the quality of alfalfa meal as a source of vitamin A. It was found originally that sun-cured alfalfa meal contained from 10 to 15 units of vitamin A per gram and dehydrated alfalfa meal from 60 to 100 units. Now it is possible to get sun-cured meal occasionally that is much richer in vitamin A than just indicated and dehydrated meal containing from 200 to 250 units per gram. At the present time it appears entirely feasible to limit purchases of alfalfa meal to that containing at least 165 units of vitamin A per gram.

The vitamin B requirement of chicks has been studied at Wisconsin University. It was found that 20 to 25 Int. units of vitamin B per 100 grams of ration protected chicks against polyneuritis, the spastic condition resulting from vitamin B deficiency. When crystalline synthetic vitamin B was used, 60 to 80 micrograms per 100 grams of ration was sufficient to protect against this deficiency. The requirement for vitamin B was found to be remarkably constant.

Using these results and a recent report on the vitamin content of foods from the United States Department of Agriculture as a basis, rough calculations on the adequacy of poultry rations in vitamin B can be made. It appears from these calculations that the average poultry ration contains at least three times as much vitamin B as is required to protect chicks against the development of polyneuritis. The oft-repeated statement that poultry rations containing the usual quantity of cereals and their by-products are more than adequate in vitamin B seems to be substantiated.

The requirement of poultry for vitamin B<sub>1</sub> has not yet been studied in a quantitative manner. If the disease resulting from a lack of this vitamin is distinct from nutritional encephalomalacia, it apparently does not occur in the field. In my opinion, however, the evidence of the non-identity of these nutritional deficiency diseases is not convincing. Both diseases are ob-

tained on diets that are quite comparable in nature and both are prevented by a number of the same feedstuffs. In view of the nature of the two diseases, the possibility has occurred to me that vitamin B<sub>1</sub> deficiency is the acute form and nutritional encephalomalacia the chronic form of the same deficiency disease.

The latter disease does occur sometimes in the field. The cases are sporadic and offhand appear to be related to some unknown seasonal effect upon the amount of the anti-encephalomalacia factor deposited in cereals. Usually the more rapidly growing chicks are the ones affected. If the disease should become serious in any season, it might become advisable to add a small quantity of roasted ground soybeans to chick mash during that portion of the rearing season in which most of this disease develops.

The vitamin D requirements of chicks and hens has been studied by several groups of workers and results have been obtained which are in good agreement. The minimum amount of vitamin D required to prevent rickets in chicks is approximately 20 U.S.P. units per 100 grams of ration while that of laying hens is in the neighborhood of 60 U.S.P. units per 100 grams of ration. It is not surprising that laying hens need more vitamin D than chicks in view of the very large amounts of calcium which they must metabolize for egg-shell formation.

In practice it is wise to supply chicks with about 40 units of vitamin D per 100 grams of ration and hens with at least 80 units in order to provide a necessary margin of safety against variation in breed, strain and individual requirement. In the case of laying hens I am not sure but that it would be better to provide 100 units of vitamin D per 100 grams of ration, since occasional complaints are obtained from the field that egg breakage is too great on the 80 unit level. This is perhaps due to the fact that many poultrymen are now getting considerably better winter egg production than was obtained in the original work on the vitamin D requirement of laying hens.

One of the interesting developments of the last few years is the trend toward the use of fish oils more highly potent in vitamin D than cod liver oil or sardine oil. This has necessitated the use of the chick for determining the vitamin D potency of these oils, since they are frequently less potent, rat unit for rat unit, when fed to chicks than cod liver oil. No fish oil which is not known to be a pure cod liver oil or a pure sardine oil should be used in poultry rations at the present time unless its potency is guaranteed in A.O.A.C. chick units.

**Vitamin E.**—The hen is one of the few animals which has been shown to require vitamin E for reproduction. This was demonstrated by feeding hens a ration in which all the vitamin E was destroyed by a special procedure. After being fed this ration for a considerable period of time the eggs failed to hatch until the hens were fed ½ cc. of wheat germ oil per hen per day. There is no experimental evidence of which I am aware, however, which shows that present-day good poultry rations are deficient in this vitamin. In general excellent hatchability of fertile eggs is being obtained when the hens are fed a breeders ration otherwise adequate.

Vitamin E is one of the most stable vitamins known except in the presence of rancidity. Rancidity develops as a result of oxidative reactions. In feedstuffs these are retarded by the presence of natural antioxidants. By making use of freshly milled feedstuffs and thru a reasonably rapid movement of mixed feeds from mill to poultry farm these destructive oxidative reactions, in my judgment, can be held to a minimum.

Recently it has been reported that vitamin E cures and prevents range paralysis or neurolymphomatosis. The results upon which this report was based have not yet been published in detail nor have they been substantiated insofar as I know by any of the experiment stations. At Cornell we have attempted to cure range paralysis by means of biologically assayed cold-pressed wheat germ oil both by injection and by supplying it orally. Up to the present time we have not succeeded in getting curation

by either of these procedures.\* In view of the conflicting nature of these results it is evident that more research work is needed before the problem of a possible deficiency of vitamin E in poultry rations is solved.

The vitamin G or riboflavin requirement of poultry we have studied intensively at Cornell University. The results have been expressed in chick units, the unit being defined as the growth response obtained by feeding one microgram of riboflavin in connection with a basal ration complete in all other known nutritive essentials. The results of the studies showed that chicks require in the neighborhood of 290 units of vitamin G per 100 grams of ration during the first eight weeks of life in order to grow normally and that breeders require approximately 230 units per 100 grams of ration in order to produce eggs that hatch normally. It was found that less vitamin G is needed for egg production than for hatchability.

Recent work at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that nutritional leg weakness (curly toe paralysis) is prevented by feeding chicks synthetic riboflavin. This has been confirmed by a number of experiment stations including Cornell. In our work, however, some discrepancies have been encountered which lead us to believe that riboflavin is not the only factor concerned in the prevention of nutritional leg weakness.

At the present time the chief sources of riboflavin for feeding poultry are milk by-products. Alfalfa meal, particularly alfalfa meal made from immature alfalfa, is also a good source of riboflavin, being approximately equal to dried skim milk in this respect. The quantity of alfalfa meal which can be fed to layers is limited of course because of the effect upon egg yolk color. The possibility of using more alfalfa

\*Unpublished results of R. K. Cole, Cornell University.

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meal in rations for rearing pullets, however, needs further exploration. If feasible, the larger use of alfalfa meal should not only make for slightly lower feeding costs but also produce a pullet with better pigmentation.

Substitutes for milk as a means of supplying vitamin G are beginning to appear. Several of these are yeast products resulting from the manufacture of beer, alcohol and carbon dioxide. The possibility of obtaining a good source of vitamin G as a by-product from the manufacture of distilled liquors is also excellent. Several products have also been put out as carriers of vitamin G which are not by-products in that they carry the entire manufacturing and selling cost. All this offers promise that there will be no shortage of vitamin G carriers as a result of the more extensive use of milk by-products in human foods.

It appears probable that the vitamin G content of these products can be controlled by chemical procedures within the very near future. At Cornell we have devised a method of determining the riboflavin content of feedstuffs which is giving satisfactory values on milk products, yeast, alfalfa and certain other feedstuffs. We are doing this by independent absorption and fluorometric procedure which check each other within 5 per cent. The results of bioassays have checked the results of the chemical determinations in several experiments. Checking in all cases was not obtained because of the discovery that the basal ration used in the bioassays was partially deficient in unknown growth factor in addition to riboflavin.

**Vitamin K.**—One of the striking discoveries in poultry nutrition in recent years is that chicks require a factor, now called vitamin K, in order to maintain the normal clotting time of the blood. In the absence of this vitamin chicks bleed to death from any injury causing a rupture of blood vessel walls. The hemorrhagic disease resulting from a lack of this vitamin does not occur in the field, due to the fact that feedstuffs containing the vitamin are already in wide use.

In spite of this the results of the discovery of vitamin K have practical value. The vitamin is fat soluble. It is found in large amounts in alfalfa meal. By omitting alfalfa meal from the ration and using meat scrap and fish meal completely fat extracted it would be possible to obtain the hemorrhagic disease. This danger can now be avoided because of the discovery of vitamin K and the facts as to source and chemical characteristics.

The vitamin which I have referred to as the chick antidermatitis vitamin has not been given a satisfactory name. After our discovery at Cornell of a disease in chicks in many respects similar to human pellagra we described it as being pellagra-like and referred to the vitamin as the chick anti-pellagic vitamin. Wisconsin University applied the term B<sub>2</sub> to the vitamin for a similar reason. Workers at the California University called the vitamin either the filtrate factor or the chick antidermatitis vitamin. Since no general agreement on terminology has been obtained, the matter has been put in the hands of the com'te on vitamin nomenclature of the American Society of Biological Chemists. In the meantime, I am using the term chick antidermatitis vitamin, meaning the vitamin which prevents skin disease in chicks, since it has been discovered within the past few months that nicotinic acid, the vitamin which prevents human pellagra, has no effect on chick dermatosis.

The California workers have studied the requirement of chicks for the antidermatitis vitamin and have determined the amount of the vitamin in a large number of feedstuffs. As a result of this work they state that a deficiency of the antidermatitis vitamin is indicated, if the antidermatitis value of the ration is less than one.

In our experience at Cornell this value is much too high. Most of the Cornell chick mash have a value in the neighborhood of 0.8. These mashes contain sufficient milk by-products to make them adequate in riboflavin and in the field give excellent results. In experimental work we have found that a chick mash possessing a value of 0.4 is borderline in respect to the antidermatitis vitamin, lesions of dermatosis occasionally appearing at this level. It appears, therefore, that excellent margins of safety in so far as the antidermatitis vitamin is concerned are present in chick mashes containing sufficient milk and alfalfa to make them adequate in riboflavin.

The situation in regard to the antigizzard erosion factor is confusing, since the results of a study of this vitamin at Wisconsin University and at California University are not in agreement. The Wisconsin workers have found lung tissue, liver, kidney and oats to be good sources of the factor while the results of the California workers emphasize the value of alfalfa, wheat bran, hempseed and certain vegetable oils. The California workers find that grit alleviates the crater-like lesions of this deficiency to some extent but not entirely while the Wisconsin workers find that grit eliminates roughness due to the development of ridges but that grit accentuates the crater-like lesions. It is to be hoped that the problem may be solved soon, since crater-like lesions occur altogether too frequently

in chicks in the field. Fortunately the factor is not growth-promoting and hence unless the lesions are very serious results are not interfered with.

**New Growth Factor.**—Little information is available at the present time concerning the new growth and reproduction factor recently discovered at Cornell. Our results indicate that the factor is present in wheat by-products, milk, yeast, liver and occasionally liver extract. The factor is destroyed by heating in an oven for 36 hours at a temperature of 250° F. A concentrate of the antidermatitis vitamin, also containing nicotinic acid, failed to promote normal growth and hatchability in the presence of excess riboflavin even when fed at levels 2 to 2.5 times greater than the amount reported necessary to prevent dermatosis in chicks. The rations fed were adequate in all other known vitamins. It appears that there is a sufficient quantity of the new vitamin in wheat by-products for hatchability, since a ration containing 20 per cent of wheat bran and 20 per cent of wheat flour middlings when supplemented with crystalline riboflavin gave normal results.

[To be continued]

## Seventh World's Poultry Congress

By SIDNEY A. EDWARDS, managing director 7th World's Poultry Congress & Exposition, Cleveland, O., before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

The World's Poultry Congress is going thru a very crucial period at the present time and unless all signs fail, the next two months will tell the story. As you know, this enterprise is being planned and financed by the poultry industry of the United States. The Federal Government has already appropriated \$100,000 as its share, but the use of this money is definitely restricted to government activities, such as the staging of a federal exhibit, the promotion of foreign participation, and entertainment of foreign delegates while in this country.

The preliminary financing to date has been taken care of thru a loan from the World's Poultry Congress Corporation of Cleveland, and this loan is secured by notes, payable in advance of the opening of the congress.

In order to bring everyone into the picture, from the smallest producer to the largest manufacturer or packer, five types of memberships known as affiliated memberships, congress memberships, special congress memberships, associate memberships, and contributing memberships have been devised and are available to all in accordance with the degree to which they wish to participate.

At the present time, most of the emphasis is being placed on a wide distribution of affiliated memberships at \$1 each, and contributing memberships of \$250 or more.

In setting up our financial structure, we not only have to take into consideration the adequate financing of the national com'te or corporation, but we have to consider the adequate financing of each state com'te, in order to secure full participation of the 48 states.

A budget of \$500,000, thru the sale of membership of all kinds, has been set up for the United States and Canada. Each state has been assigned a definite quota based on its poultry population, the concentration of allied industries affiliated with the poultry industry, and its proximity to Cleveland.

Most of the state com'tes are now actively engaged in meeting their state quota.

The proportion of money to be retained by the various state committees for conducting the membership campaign starts at 25 per cent in the smaller states, and increases to 40 per cent in the state having the largest quota.

The balance is paid into the World's Poultry Congress treasury for general operating expenses.

After a state succeeds in meeting its quota, it immediately shares equally with the national corporation on all future sales.

The national corporation, known as The Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, is a non-profit corporation and any balance resulting from a careful management of its affairs must be used for educational or scientific purposes related to the poultry in-

dustry as the members of the national industry com'te may decide.

This national industry com'te is composed of outstanding leaders from every branch of the industry, but does not include any representatives of the national government.

Our immediate problem is one of adequate finance, and the degree to which we may capitalize as an industry thru the staging of this event will depend very largely upon the extent to which the significance of this congress, from a commercial standpoint, is understood by all factors of the industry.

We cannot run a congress of this magnitude on sentiment, and we cannot finance it on good-will.

At the present time we have a corps of over 2500 volunteer workers serving on various com'tes in their respective states or on national com'tes.

## Mineral Experiments with Poultry

WHEN MASH RATINGS containing 1.99, 2.93, and 5.2 per cent calcium without oyster shell, and 1.46 per cent calcium plus oyster shell *ad lib* were fed to laying hens, says a report from Rhode Island on the effect of calcium intake levels on hatchability and egg shell formation, the average calcium content of the eggshells was 1.57, 1.69, 1.79, and 1.96 g. respectively.

\* \* \*

WHILE THE ADDITION of sulphur does not improve chick ration as a feed, as much as 2% may be added without doing any harm to the chicks, according to a study with Barred Plymouth Rock chicks at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station wherein from 0.25% to 2% of elemental sulphur was added to the ration. The rate of gain remained the same for both the control and the experimental lots. Two types of soluble sulphur were used in the experiments.

Some of the eggs produced by hens receiving sulphur gave off a decided sulphur odor, but it was not determined whether this came from absorption thru the shell, or from sulphur being carried by the blood to the egg-forming organs. The eggs carried no flavor of sulphur when eaten.

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## Grain and Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# The Installation and Care of Air Compressors

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Air compressors used in elevators and mills in connection with air operated truck dumps and for other purposes, introduce rather serious hazards unless special precautions are taken in the installation and maintenance of the compressor and its auxiliaries.

The chief hazard associated with compressors relates to the lubrication of the working parts of the machine. It is known that when a compressor is in operation a certain amount of oil passes over into the air tank or receiver and into the pipes connecting it with the compressor. While lubricating oil will oxidize or break down slowly when exposed to air at ordinary temperatures, the process of oxidation is greatly accelerated when subjected to high temperatures and to concentrations of oxygen as found in the upper cylinder of the compressor and in the piping and tank. This oxidation results in the conversion of the oil into carbon and sludge and this process may proceed rapidly enough to cause ignition of such accumulations. Faulty operation of the compressor may result in the discharge of a fine spray of oil into the air line and tank and this may explode with damaging consequences.

Of equal importance is the selection and use of the proper type and grade of oil with compressors. Due to the high temperatures involved, a special oil of high burning point is required to prevent easy oxidation. The explosion of a compressor tank may result in blazing carbon being showered about the room, as well as in injury to persons.

If the compressor is installed in a place where it is likely to be blanketed with dust, the proper dissipation of heat from the compressor cylinder is prevented, sometimes to the extent that even the breakdown of oil of the proper grade is accelerated.

Added to the hazard of the compressor, its piping and tank, are the hazards associated with the power unit employed to drive it. When individual electric motors are used to drive air compressors, it is important that the type of control apparatus and protection be correct for this application. Most small compressors, especially those used in connection with air dumps, are arranged to operate automatically so as to maintain air pressure in the tank between certain limits. To obtain this result, automatic pressure switches are used which start the motor when the pressure falls to a certain point and stop it when the upper limit is reached.

**Explosions of Air Tanks.**—Numerous explosions of air tanks have been recorded. While some of these may have been caused by using tanks of improper design most of them appear to be the result of explosions in the tank because of ignition of accumulations of carbon and sludge. The following are representative of some of these reports:

In a Kansas elevator, an air tank exploded while under normal working pressure. The explosion split the tank, throwing parts about and severing a 12-inch belt and the wood casing of an elevator leg. Two bins nearby, both filled with wheat, were damaged sufficiently to cause them to leak. There was no one in the building at the time or they could have been easily injured by the force of the explosion. Fortunately, no fire occurred.

In an Ohio plant an air tank, three feet in diameter by nine feet long, exploded without warning while the compressor was in operation. Considerable damage was done to nearby piping.

In an Indiana plant one man was killed when an air tank blew up. Apparently, in this case the relief valve failed to operate subjecting the tank to pressure in excess of that for which it was designed.

Compressors shall be installed only in a reasonably clean part of the plant where their

operation will have a reasonable amount of supervision. They shall not be installed in elevator cupolas or in basements. A clean location is highly important because a coating of dust will prevent the necessary radiation of heat, causing higher than ordinary temperatures in the compressor and an increase in the rate of carbonization of the lubricating oil.

Compressors should be equipped with an unloading device so that the possibility of attempting to start under compression will be avoided. When compressors are individually motor driven, this is accomplished automatically by the use of pressure switches of proper design.

The air intake shall be extended outside of the building to reach a source of clean air. Under this condition, the end of the pipe shall be screened with a screen of about 1/16 inch mesh.

If the compressor is located in a clean atmosphere, extension of the intake pipe will not be necessary, but the use of an air filter is highly recommended.

Under no circumstances should a tank not specifically designed for use with air compressors be used. This is an important consideration, for standard air compressor tanks are designed and built to withstand the pressures involved with a considerable factor of safety, whereas a tank selected at random may burst when subjected to pressures of from 80 to 100 pounds per square inch. Obviously, property and human life would be endangered through such an accident.

The receiving tank or air system shall be provided with a relief valve which shall be designed or adjusted to open at a pressure of ten pounds (approximately) above the maximum air pressure for which the system is designed to operate. Such relief valves sometimes become dirty or gummy, hence the necessity for frequent cleaning to insure proper operation and prevent bursting of the tank.

It is highly recommended that both the compressor and the receiving tank be provided with fusible relief plugs. These plugs will be provided by the manufacturer of the equipment, upon request, even though they may not be regularly furnished.

It is very important that the receiving tank be provided with a blow-off valve at the bottom of the tank, which shall be used for blowing off the accumulated water and oil at least once daily. The "blowing off" is easily accomplished by pumping the air pressure up to about 100 pounds and then opening the air cock at the bottom of the tank. The rush of air then carries off most of the condensation water and excess oil.

**Motors driving air compressors** should be of the totally enclosed type to protect the windings against accumulations of dust. Wiring to the motor should be in rigid conduit installed in accordance with the code.

The selection of the proper type of control for compressor motors is an important factor both from the standpoint of reliable operation and safety. It is often found that such motors are controlled by a plain pressure switch not equipped with adequate overload protective devices. Under such conditions, only circuit fuses are installed and these usually being of 20 to 30 ampere capacity fail to protect the motor against harmful overloads, considering that a 2 hp. 220 volt 3 phase motor draws but 6 amperes when fully loaded.

Probably the most effective means for controlling air compressor motors is offered by automatic pressure switches with time element overload protective devices integral with the

switch assembly. These are also usually equipped with unloading attachments which permit the motor to start the compressor "light."

Double pole pressure switches not equipped with overload protective devices may be used provided suitable protective devices are installed separately. These may be a set of thermal protective cut-out plugs enclosed in a tight metal case and as these have the time element feature, they permit the flow of the momentary starting current and yet protect the motor against overloads.

Plain pressure switches may also be used as the pilot control for standard magnetic switches, assuming that the latter are equipped with proper overload protective devices. In such a case the pressure switch simply takes the place of the usual push button.

In any case, it is advisable that some manual means be provided to open the circuit to the compressor motor when leaving the plant at night. A leak in the piping or tank will cause the compressor to operate intermittently or even continuously throughout the night, thus wasting current and possibly creating a hazardous condition. This switch may be the fused knife switch at the head of the circuit, a knife switch ahead of the compressor motor controller, or the main service switch. The opening of the latter switch when leaving the plant at night is always to be recommended, for by so doing the entire power installation beyond the service switch is given protection.

As has been pointed out previously, the use of the improper type and grade of lubricating oil for compressors is a dangerous practice.

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused to review the processing tax decision in the suit by D. V. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., against Igleheart to recover processing taxes from Igleheart, miller, who supplied Johnson with flour, deciding that a miller is not obligated under the uniform sales contract to make tax settlements to flour buyers.

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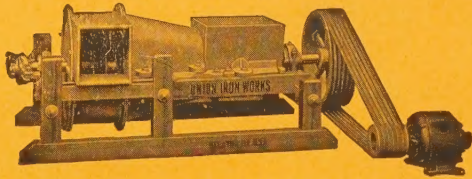
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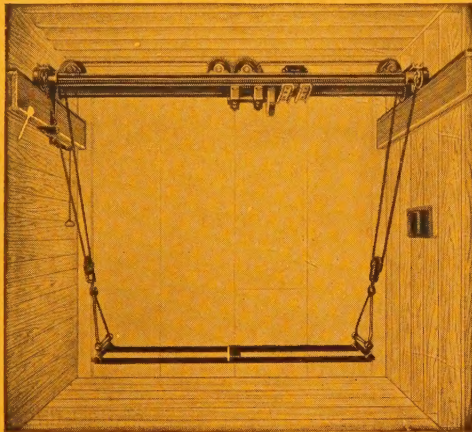


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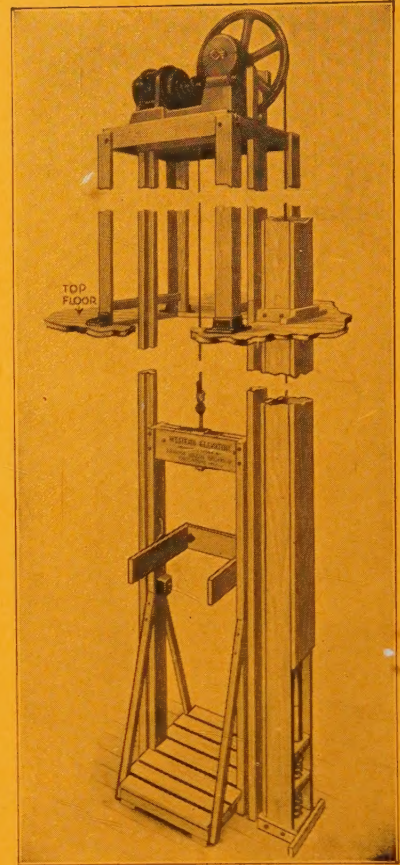
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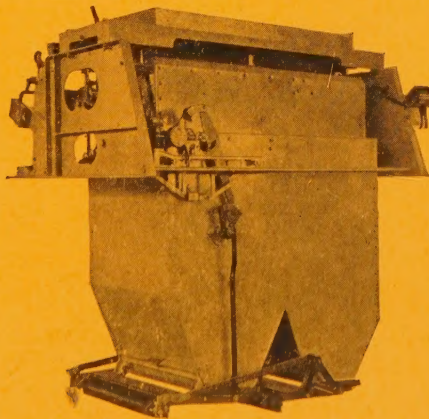
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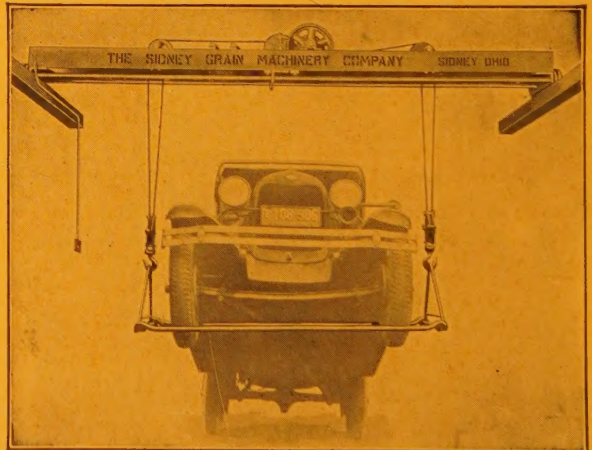
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